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"U.S. imperialism is target No. 1 in the struggle of the world peoples."

(From "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party," the report made by Comrade KIM IL SUNG at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea)

On the occasion of the "Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea" (June 25—July 27), trade union organizations in various countries organized diverse kinds of events, expressing solidarity with the cause of the Korean working class.

Photo shows some of the publications published by the organizations of the working class in different countries and telegrams and letters sent to the C.C. of the GFTUK on that occasion.

LET US INTENSIFY THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST, ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

KIM IL SUNG

The first issue of the theoretical organ of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America published on August 12, in Havana, carried a treatise entitled "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The whole text of the treatise is as follows:

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Two years ago the Tricontinental People's Solidarity Organization came into being in Havana, the capital of Cuba. It was an event of very great significance. The aims and ideals of this organization have aroused the sympathy of hundreds of millions of Asian, African and Latin American people and are exerting profound influence on the course of the great changes taking place in the world today.

After suffering from oppression and plunder by Western capitalism and imperialism for centuries, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have risen courageously and entered the arena of history. The strong tide of national liberation is rising with an irresistible force. Hundreds of millions of people in the three continents are fighting for liberation and for the safeguarding of the achievements of the revolution they have already made. The colonial system of imperialism is fast falling asunder.

Imperialism is making desperate attempts to retain its former positions and restore its lost ground. As the fatal hour of imperialism is drawing nearer, the struggle is becoming more intensified. That is why the peoples cannot but continue their struggle, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism, till imperialism is completely wiped off the surface of the earth.

The newly-independent countries which have thrown off the yoke of imperialism are confronted with the very difficult and important tasks of safeguarding their national independence, carrying forward the revolution and giving assistance to the liberation struggle of the peoples still in imperialist fetters. The peoples who have achieved independence should struggle to crush the subversive activities of the foreign imperialists and domestic forces of reaction, tear down their economic footholds, strengthen the revolutionary forces, set up a progressive social system and build an in-

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dependent national economy and national culture. Only by so doing, can they safeguard the gains of the revolution, achieve the prosperity of their countries and nations and contribute to the common struggle of the peoples of the whole world to bury imperialism.

Asia, Africa and Latin America hold 71 per cent of the land surface of the globe. There live more than two-thirds of the world population and are inexhaustible natural wealth there. Imperialism has grown and fattened by grinding down those peoples and robbing them of their riches. Even today, imperialism is squeezing tens of billions of dollars of profits from these areas every year. When Asia, Africa and Latin America are completely cleared of old and new colonialism, there will be no imperialist Western Europe nor imperialist North America.

The anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is a sacred liberation struggle of hundreds of millions of oppressed and humiliated people and, at the same time, a great struggle for cutting this life line of world imperialism. This struggle and the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism constitute the two major revolutionary forces of our times. These struggles are united into one stream which will carry imperialism to its grave.

The imperialists cannot make a gift of independence to the colonial peoples. Is there any need to prove the falsity of the declaration of the imperialists that the Western world can help the tricontinental peoples to attain their independence and progress and that it can co-exist with free, independent Asia, Africa and Latin America? The nature of imperialism, cannot, and will never, change. Imperialism will exploit, oppress and plunder the people till its downfall.

The oppressed peoples can liberate themselves only through struggle. This is a simple and clear truth confirmed by history. It is necessary to expose the false propaganda of the imperialists and thoroughly dissipate the illusion that the imperialists will give away their positions in the colonies and dependent countries with good grace. Where there is oppression, there always is resistance. It is inevitable that the oppressed peoples should fight for their emancipation. So long as imperialism plunders and oppresses small and weak nations by force, it remains an inalienable right of the oppressed nations to rise and fight against the aggressors with arms in their hands.

It is wrong to try to shun the struggle against imperialism, alleging that independence is good and revolution is also good, but peace is more precious. Is it not quite true that the line of seeking unprincipled compromise with imperialism only encourages its aggressive actions and increases the danger of war? Peace secured through slavish submission is not peace. Genuine peace will not come unless a struggle is waged against the breakers of peace, unless the slave's peace is rejected and the rule of the oppressors overthrown. We are opposed to the line of compromise with imperialism. At the same time, we also cannot tolerate the practice of only shouting against imperialism, but,in actual deed, being afraid of fighting against imperialism. The latter is a line of compromise in an inverted form. Both have nothing to do with the genuine anti-imperialist struggle and will only be helpful to the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

In order to fight against imperialism, it is important first of all to concentrate attack upon U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism. By stretching out its tentacles of aggression all over the world, U.S. imperialism has become the common enemy of all peoples of the world. There is no country on earth whose sovereignty is not infringed upon by U.S. imperialism or which is not subjected to the menace of U.S. imperialist aggression. The U.S. imperialists are cruelly suppressing the liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and constantly perpetrating acts of aggression and subversive activities to hold the newly-independent countries in bondage once again. Plainly showing their true colours as burglar, the U.S. imperialists are waging a war of aggression against a socialist country and interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries by force of arms. Not a day has passed without witnessing flames of aggression and war kindled by U.S. imperialism over the past 20-odd years since the termination of World War II. U.S. imperialism is the most heinous and shameless plunderer ever known in history. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists themselves that are inducing all peoples on the globe calling for peace, independence and progress to unite in a joint front against U.S. imperialism.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have common interests and have a relationship of mutual support in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. When Africa and Latin America are not free, Asia cannot be free; when the U.S. imperialists are driven out of Asia, it will benefit the liberation struggle of the African and Latin American peoples. Victory on one front over U.S. imperialism will sap its strength that much, facilitating victory on other fronts. In whatever part of the world the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression may be wiped out, it will be a very good thing for all peoples of the world. It is necessary, therefore, to form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front to isolate U.S. imperialism thoroughly, and administer blows to it by united efforts wherever U.S. imperialism is engaged in aggression. Only by so doing, is it possible to disperse and weaken the force of U.S. imperialism to the last degree and lead the people on every front to beat U.S. imperialism with an overwhelming power.

For more than 20 years the U.S. imperialists have been occupying the southern half of our country. The U.S. imperialists have enforced colonial rule in South Korea and turned it into a military base for their aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia. In spite of their ignominious defeat in their aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the U.S. imperialists still refuse to give up their aggressive design to conquer the whole of Korea and are incessantly manoeuvring to unleash another war in Korea. The supreme task set before the Korean people at present is to liquidate the colonial system maintained by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, accomplish the national-liberation revolution and realize the country's unification. In order that the Korean people may accomplish their cause of national liberation, forces must be prepared along three lines, namely, to strengthen the socialist forces in North Korea, to increase and accumulate the revolutionary forces in South Korea, and to develop the international revolutionary movement and strengthen solidarity with it. North Korea is the base of the Korean revolution. The successes in socialist construction in North Korea are encouraging the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and are conducive to the preparation of revolutionary forces in South Korea. We are striving to strengthen and develop the revolutionary forces both in North and South Korea and, at the same time, to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces. The Korean people support the struggle waged by the peoples of all countries against U.S. imperialism, and regard it as support for their cause of liberation. We maintain that all the anti-imperialist forces of the world should unite and wage a joint struggle against U.S. imperialism. We have been working consistently to this end.

The U.S. imperialists are afraid of the united strength of the revolutionary peoples of the world more than anything else. That is why they are resorting to all kinds of artifice to obstruct the formation of an anti-U.S. united front and have adopted the strategy of subduing small and weak countries one by one. This strategy of U.S. imperialism must be thoroughly frustrated. The Asian, African and Latin American countries have differing social systems, and there are many parties with differing political views in those countries. But all of those countries and their parties, except the stooges of imperialism, have common interests in opposing the imperialist forces of aggression headed by U.S. imperialism. The difference in social system and political ideals should never be an obstacle to the joint struggle and concerted action against U.S. imperialism. No one must be allowed to split the anti-U.S. united front and refuse joint action, attaching the first importance to his own specific national or partisan interests. Such an act will only benefit imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and do harm to the revolutionary peoples.

It is very important in the joint struggle against imperialism to defend the revolution which has already triumphed. It is an internationalist duty of all the revolutionary

peoples to fight in defence of the gains of the Cuban revolution. The revolutionary Cuba represents the future of Latin America and its very existence encourages the peoples of this continent in their liberation movement. The victory of the Cuban revolution furnishes striking evidence that imperialism is bound to meet its doom and the national-liberation revolution and people's revolution will certainly triumph in our times. It is for this very reason that the U.S. imperialists hate and are so much afraid of this small island country. The U.S. imperialists are seeking to strangle the Republic of Cuba. The peoples of Latin America and the progressive peoples of the whole world must do everything in their power to foil the U.S. imperialists' blockade policy against the Republic of Cuba and frustrate their attempt for military invasion of Cuba.

Today the Vietnamese people's resistance war for national salvation against the U.S. expeditionary forces has become the focal point of the anti-imperialist struggle. The U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and the anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces of the world are making a showdown in Vietnam. The U.S. troops are sustaining one defeat after another by the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people and falling into a bottomless mire. Contrary to the calculation of the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnam war has become a grave for the aggressors. The Vietnamese people's resistance war for national salvation proves clearly once again that a people who are determined to defend their independence and freedom at any sacrifice and who have the support of the peoples of the whole world, are invincible.

At present, the U.S. imperialists are escalating their war, continuously reinforcing their military strength in South Vietnam, bringing in more troops of their satellite countries, and perpetrating extensive bombing and bombardment on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Vietnamese people are shouldering the heavy burden of resisting by their heroic struggle the aggression of the most barbarous and heinous imperialism of modern times. The Vietnamese people are fighting not only to defend their independence and freedom, but also to safeguard world peace and security. When U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam is checked and frustrated, U.S. imperialism will meet with the fate of the sun setting in the west and the situation will turn more favorable for the peoples of all countries fighting for peace, independence and progress. The peace-loving peoples of the whole world are in duty bound to give all forms of assistance to the Vietnamese people, and the Vietnamese people are entitled to receive it. The peoples of the socialist, the newly-independent and the Asian, African and Latin American countries and all nations of the world should make their greatest efforts to expand the anti-U.S. united front, to assist the Vietnamese people in their resistance war for national salvation, and check the U.S. imperialist aggression by concerted action. No one has a right to force upon the Vietnamese people a solution to their internal matters against their will. The U.S. aggressive troops must pull out of Vietnam and the Vietnamese question must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves.

We must neither underestimate nor overestimate the strength of U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism may still commit lots of more crimes. But U.S. imperialism is on the decline. Today when U.S. imperialism is behaving most outrageously, its weakness is revealed more glaringly than ever before. The Korean people know what U.S. imperialism is like. Our people have fought U.S. imperialism, and defended their fatherland from its aggression. The Korean war revealed that U.S. imperialism is by no means invulnerable, but can be beaten and routed. The triumph of the Cuban revolution has again proved this truth under circumstances different from ours. The Vietnamese people's resistance war for national salvation, too, clearly confirms this truth.

U.S. imperialism is doomed to complete destruction. By fighting in unity against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America will build a new Asia, Africa and Latin America, independent and prosperous, and will make a great contribution to world peace and the liberation of mankind.

SHE IS A MOTHER TO ALL OF US

IN MEMORY OF MOTHER KANG BAN SOK

Chae Ju Son

It is already 35 years since Mother Kang Ban Sok passed away (July 31, 1932). How time flies! It seems only yesterday that I associated with her in Fusung, and yet so many years have elapsed since then!

Indeed, that is an old story, considering that I, a seventeen-year-old girl when I first met the Mother, am now on the eve of my sixtieth birthday and people call me grandma.

I think the Mother would be 76 years old this year if she were alive now. Certainly those who are hale and hearty can still remain in good health at that age. She died before her time, because she had overworked herself to restore the lost homeland, because she had undergone so many bitter hardships in her endeavours to see a society where the poor can live well and comfortably.

It was in 1925 that I first met the Mother. As far as I can remember, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik came to Fusung first in the winter of 1924, the previous year, and his family moved to Fusung towards the end of February or early in March the next year.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik settled down in Sonammun Street and carried on his activity. As his house was not far from ours, I often heard people talking about Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and Mother Kang Ban Sok.

After Mr. Kim Hyong Jik came to Fusung, his house was frequented by guests from various places, to say nothing of Fusung and its neighbouring areas. At times, it appeared that some kind of meetings were held at his home with the participation of many such visitors.

We had not known yet they were people working for the independence of Korea, so we wondered how it could be that so many people called on him who had only recently moved to the town. For our family had two or three visitors at most all through the year, though we had been living there for a long time. Those guests who frequented Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's house showed their respect and affection for him, calling him "Sir."

Soon after moving to Fusung, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik set up the Baeksan School to give education to the sons and daughters of the poor Korean residents. Until that time there was no school for the Koreans in Fusung. Most of the Korean residents, therefore, could not send their children to school.

Having had no opportunity of receiving education themselves and living in an alien land, all Korean residents in Fusung wanted to send their children to school to learn the Korean language and alphabet. Their cherished desire was realized only after Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had set up the Baeksan School.

All the Koreans living in Fusung at that time said in the same tone:

"We poor Koreans living in Fusung have come into luck, for we have now such a wonderful man as Mr. Kim Hyong Jik."

People spoke in the same manner of Mother Kang Ban Sok.

I did not know when my mother had met Mother Kang Ban Sok, but she told me Mother Kang Ban Sok was as kind and generous as her husband Mr. Kim Hyong Jik. My mother was not the only person who praised Mother Kang Ban Sok. Everyone living in the neigbourhood was loud in praising her that she was diligent, courtecus and ready to offer kindly help to her neighbours.

There were rumours: "She looked after the household affairs of a certain poor neighbour," "I saw her call on and condole with the unfortunate parents who mourned for their son drowned in a river," and so on. Not a day passed without my hearing that kind of things.

I really wanted to go and see her. But in those days things were different from now, and so I could not call on her as I pleased.

Then, quite unexpectedly Mr. Kim Hyong Jik passed away in June the following year.

What a surprise and sorrow the news brought us! To this day I remember the story I heard from my elder brother who had been to the house of Mother Kang Ban Sok to express his condolences.

Mourners came to his home and grave not

only from Fusung but various other places, and nearly all the well-known personalities who had been comrades of the deceased in their revolutionary activities were among them.

Besides them, condolences were offered, my brother told me, by the students of the Baeksan School and their parents and the poor people educated by him.

After telling this to me, my elder brother said that it was really painful to think of how Mother Kang Ban Sok could manage to get a living with her young children, having only recently moved to the strange place and then lost her husband. My brother said with a sigh that he felt as if it were his own affair.

According to my brother, Mother Kang Ban Sok did not shed tears before her children until the coffin left the house for the grave.

When people talked of this fact at the grave, the revolutionary comrades of the late Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who had already known well of Mother Kang Ban Sok, said admiringly that she was as strong-willed as her husband.

Listening to the story, I thought of many, many things.

Even a man would feel his heart rending with pain when he would think of a person who died in an alien land thousands of *ri* (1 *ri*=400 metres) from home without achieving his lofty aim of national restoration for which he had been fighting. And how much more so Mother Kang Ban Sok would have felt, who had relied on him as the sole support!

Thinking of the rough and thorny path she would have to traverse with her young children, and thinking of her great responsibility for bringing them up by herself, how helpless she must have felt!

In spite of all, she did not shed tears before her children. What a strong-willed woman she was! I was very young, but I could not but admire her.

After the death of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, Mother Kang Ban Sok took over his work and devoted herself to it. For one thing she took charge of and continued to run the Baeksan School which the late Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had personally set up and operated.

The Mother called on the parents of the students and the patriotic-minded people in the Fusung area to collect contributions and ensured the smooth operation of the school, and, just as the late Mr. Kim Hyong Jik did, she visited the school frequently and exerted all her efforts to settle the difficult matters arising in its management.

This was not the only thing she took over from the work of the late Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

Pursuing his will, Mother Kang Ban Sok personally joined in the revolutionary work. This is evidenced, for example, by the fact that she organized the Women's Association on her own initiative and led it.

Her image in those days when she was organizing the Women's Association still remains fresh in my memory.

With a hairpin in her hair parted at the middle and dressed tidily in white cotton clothes made of the fabric she had woven herself, Mother Kang Ban Sok was always wearing a soft, gentle smile on her face.

I will not forget the day when she renamed us members of the Women's Association. We were being registered that day and, in the course of the registration, it turned out that only a few of us had suitable names. Many of us introduced themselves as "Gat-nan-i (newborn child), "Kim-ssi (Mrs. Kim)," "Chot-Jae (the eldest)" and the like, sending those present into a roar of laughter.

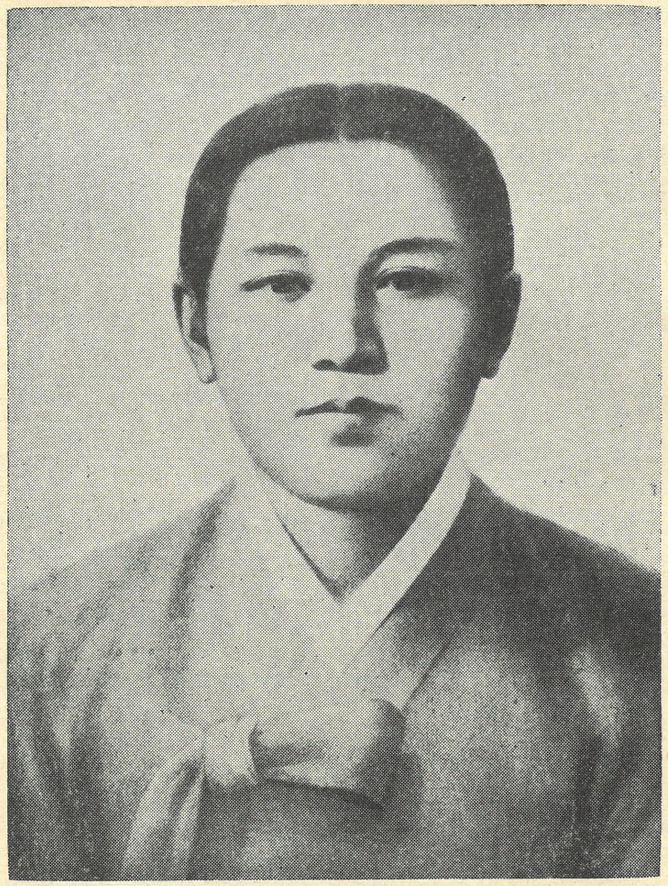
I had by then been called "Set-jae (the third)." Some insisted that their original names which their parents had given them should be put on the list.

Mother Kang Ban Sok was the strongest of all in her opposition to such an idea. She told us that this fact alone was enough to show how the Korean women had been subjected to all sorts of maltreatment unbearable for human beings. She said we should have decent names first, for we were holding such a meeting in order to restore the country and win women's rights.

Her argument was so logical and stern that the members of the Association stopped laughing instantly and agreed to be renamed.

Mother Kang Ban Sok asked me if I liked to be called Ju Son, explaining that "Ju" came from my brother's first name.

Chae Ju Son. This comprises three characters. As a matter of fact, it meant the birth of a proud woman who began to live a new life, casting off the old name of "Set-jae"



Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the mother of Comrade Kim Il Sung the respected and beloved Leader of the forty million Korean people. She was a wonderful wife of a revolutionary and an outstanding forerunner in the women's movement of our country.

(the third) and bidding farewell to the past when she, condemned to double and treble oppression, exploitation and ill-treatment, could hardly breathe freely!

Moved to tears, I hung down my head and nodded my approval like a child. And, at the same time, it seemed my mind was cleared of all doubts.

I firmly made up my mind to follow Mother Kang Ban Sok like my own mother, taking her advice. That was because, young as I was, I perceived that only by following the example of such a woman could I make a good wife and mother and could I lead a life worthy of a human being.

That day she asked us whom we liked to elect to the chairmanship of the Women's Association. All of us present unanimously agreed on electing her chairman. This showed what a good reputation she was enjoying and what a deep confidence and respect she was commanding among the women within and without Fusung.

Moreover, what struck me most in the course of my frequent contacts with her was that she was waging a dauntless struggle for the revolution she had embarked upon to realize the aspiration of the late Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

After Mr. Kim Hyong Jik passed away,

the Premier's family was indeed in great distress. Mother Kang Ban Sok was in delicate health, yet she made untiring efforts to lead the Women's Association, to look after her family and to pay for the Premier's education. She went without enough sleep, doing needlework and washing for others to earn money amounting less than 5 *jon* a day.

However, she did never speak of her hard work, difficult livelihood or ill health.

Always wearing a smile on her face, she comforted the poor with the remark that the day would surely come when the Koreans live a good life. When there were any women in her neighbourhood doing hard work, she gave them a helping hand unsparing of herself, although she herself had had a hard day doing job work. And she did not neglect to instill anti-Japanese sentiments into them.

In my early days of acquaintance with her, I found one thing strange when I called on her at her home. I had preconceived that her living would not be so difficult since she had long been helping her neighbours with her whole heart. In the course of my close association with her, however, I found she was badly off.

Two small cauldrons and several bowls in the kitchen and a small papered wooden chest in the room—these were all of her property.

Very often she cooked millet gruel for meals. When she had a guest visiting her, she would serve him with gruel and she herself would drink the water she had put into the pot after ladling out the gruel.

During her stay in Fusung, I did not see her dressed in any other clothes than the cotton clothes made of the fabric she had woven herself.

A man who was better off, might have done as she did, but how could she work for the good of others in such hard circumstances? At that time, this was a riddle to me who did not have any knowledge of revolution, did not have any idea of how one should live for the sake of the revolution.

Being a member of the Women's Association under the leadership of Mother Kang Ban Sok, I came to realise gradually a lot of things.

Back from "Hwasong School," Premier Kim Il Sung organized the Saenal Children's League in Fusung and made efforts to bring up the children into the pillars of the country and staunch anti-Japanese fighters. He printed the newspaper Saenal and formed children's art troupe which went round the neighbouring villages, carrying on propaganda work against Japanese imperialism and enlightenment work among the villagers.

At that time, Mother Kang Ban Sok took upon herself the delivery of the paper to the villages far away from Fusung to help her son's work. Besides, she would sit up all night, tailoring costumes for the art performance of the children's league members.

She led Mr.Kim Hyong Gwon, Premier's uncle, and all her sons to take the road of revolution. Not only did she lead all her family along the road of revolution but awakened us women so that we should love the country and take part in the revolution.

I was one of those who were awakened thanks to the sincere guidance of Mother Kang Ban Sok. If I have ever turned my mind to the service for the country and society, I owe it to Mother Kang Ban Sok.

The work of our Women's Association with Mother Kang Ban Sok as its chairman made progress with each passing day.

Mother Kang Ban Sok taught Korean language at evening school and in seminar. She called on the neighbours and enlightened them by explaining what the Koreans should do to restore their country and what the women should do to win their rights.

The Women's Association used to sponsor a forum once a week on her initiative. It was her aim to open the eyes of those women who had remained ignorant as they had been confined to house-keeping, and to enable them who were too shy to speak in public, to carry on activities among the masses.

At first, there was hardly any woman who readily took the floor at the forum.

Mother Kang Ban Sok would invite us to take the floor without hesitation and express what we had in mind, saying that we were all members of the same Women's Association and so we could talk to each other without any reserve.

She would encourage those women taking the floor for the first time, praising that they had made a big progress.

She would often tell us how she had learned the art of speech-making from her young son—Premier Kim Il Sung in his early years—and thereby inspired us with confidence.

At first, there were some women who would blush and cover their faces with their hands and sit down after prononuncing their names. Some others would go no farther than mumbling "We must win our rights." Eventually, however, they could make fairly well a speech in public for propaganda purposes.

Meanwhile, Mother Kang Ban Sok, regardless of her weak health, frequented Maliho, Taiying, Chishiangtun, Wanlyangshiang and Sandohuayen, scores of *ri* away from Fusung in order to recruit more people into our organization.

There were as yet many hard-headed people imbued with feudalistic ideas in those days.

Such people were openly opposed to our work and even those who were said to be somewhat less unreasonable slandered us, saying: "Does that Association of yours afford you any means of livelihood?"

Nonetheless, when her explanatory remarks were lost on a certain woman, she would call on her again and again until she, by means of explanation, convinced her of the cause the Women's Association was fighting for. Thus she succeeded in setting up the women's associations in several other places besides Fusung.

She must have been really exhausted since she carried on her activities in this way for the country's independence and the emancipation of women without taking food and sleeping properly despite her bad health.

Concerned about her health, on several occasions we advised her to take a rest. She refused to accept our counsel, however, saying it was no time for her to think much of herself when the country was suffering from disease. She threw the whole of herself into her work so that her sons and she herself could take over the great cause Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had left behind unrealized.

Great and deep love for the country and the people and a firm resolve to take over Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's revolutionary cause—these, I'm sure, enabled her to overcome all the severe hardships and ordeals found in her way.

The Women's Associations were carrying on their activities energetically under the leadership of Mother Kang Ban Sok. Around this time, Premier Kim Il Sung, then a student of the Yuwen Middle School in Kirin, returned to Fusung on vacation.

He gave guidance to our Women's Association and thanks to it a great progress was made in the organizational work of the Association.

One day the Association held a meeting. Mother Kang Ban Sok entered the room, accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung who was then in black school uniform.

We greeted the Premier with whom all of us were familiar, and then opened our meeting.

Premier Kim Il Sung was with us there throughout the meeting, listening to the speeches of the members of the Women's Association.

After Mother Kang Ban Sok made a concluding speech, he congratulated us, with great joy, upon the rapid progress made by us.

Then Premier Kim Il Sung made a laconic speech in easy words. He said that for the complete emancipation of the Korean women from exploitation, oppression and humiliation, it was necessary to drive out Japanese imperialism from Korea and restore the country.

Listening to him, we were convinced anew that he, though young, was looking far into the future with great ideas.

He spoke of the need of improvement in the organizational structure of our Association in view of the expansion of its organization. He advised us to have a person in charge of organizational work and another in charge of propaganda work under the chairman.

We accepted his idea and changed our Association's organizational structure accord-

ingly. I was put in charge of propaganda work.

That day Mother Kang Ban Sok sat calmly and attentively listened to her son, looking at him with a sense of pride.

In the words of Premier Kim Il Sung who was burning with the sole desire to restore the country and build a new society and who was outlining the path for Korea to follow, and in the face of Mother Kang Ban Sok who was maintaining a fixed gaze on her son, we sensed an infinitely noble and sacred spirit.

Mother Kang Ban Sok was feeling very happy looking at her son who had grown up into a man blazing the path of revolution and leading young people standing at the head of them, as she had wanted him to do. She had wished to see her son grow not simply into a son of her own but a genuine son of the country and the people, grow into a genuine revolutionary who would put the country on the right track and lead the people along the right course, pursuing the will of his deceased father. We can well imagine how great her happiness must have been then!

If her's was a motherly affection, it might be one that the greatest mother alone could have. If her's was a pride, it might be one that a genuine revolutionary alone could feel.

Watching the scene that day, I was deeply impressed and thought there would be no better mother and son in the world.

One day some time after that meeting, members of the children's league brought me a message which informed me that Mother Kang Ban Sok was wanting to see me. After supper, I called on her at her home.

I entered the Mother's room to find several persons gathered there. They were Premier Kim Il Sung, Mother Kang Ban Sok, Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon and some others.

I heard Premier Kim Il Sung say that it was impossible for the nationalists to drive out the Japanese imperialists and restore the country through their independence movement and that the only correct way of saving Korea consisted in overthrowing Japanese imperialism and eventually taking the road of socialism and communism.

To attain this end, Premier Kim Il Sung said, one should study the progressive ideas of Marxism-Leninism and this required one to work at the cost of his life. Then he asked the people present there about the advisability of forming a secret circle. All present approved of his idea.

He was very happy and, telling us that such organizations existed in different districts and there were many comrades holding the same intention, he urged us to remain faithful to the revolution to the last.

Listening to him, I figured that he must have done much work while staying in Kirin.

At the meeting that day it was decided to hold a meeting regularly once a week at Premier Kim Il Sung's home and stressed the need of maintaining absolute secrecy about it.

That day I saw for the first time in my life the minutes of a meeting written in code. That evening, Mother Kang Ban Sok, having listened quietly to her son, remarked as follows:

"Since we are suffering the misery of a stateless people, we shouldn't grudge our lives. You can break an individual twig, but when many of them are bundled, you'll find them beyond your power. People gathered here are small in number. If we work in concert at the risk of our lives, there is nothing we can't do."

All present there bore these words deep in mind. Premier Kim Il Sung was listening to her more attentively than any one else.

Recalling the presence of the Premier at a gathering of the Women's Association on a previous occasion, I keenly realised again and again what a son working for the revolution should do to discharge his filial duty to his parents and what a mother should do to show her true love for her son.

Mother Kang Ban Sok willingly let her son whom she treasured more than her own life take the road of revolution for the country and the people, however rough and difficult the road might be.

She let her young sons take the road of revolution and did everything in her power to help them. Moreover, she led all her family members along this road, she herself standing at the head of them.

She was actually the mother of Korea, the mother of revolution.

Being such a mother, she brought up the great man whom the 40 million Korean people are unanimously looking up to as their leader.

As she had said that evening, she really defended the revolution at the risk of her life.

Premier Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms were once besieged by the enemy and got into danger in Fusung.

At that time, it is said, she went to Maliho scores of *ri* away from Fusung, breaking through the strict cordon of the enemy, to fulfil the request of the Premier. She brought two revolvers carrying them by keeping them tucked between beef slices. As she did not have any knowledge of handling revolvers well, they said, she asked the man who had handed the revolvers to her to load them so that she could fight the enemy at the cost of her life in case she encountered him on her way home.

Thanks to her resolute and bold avtivities, Premier Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms were able to get safely out of the enemy encirclement.

I will mention one or two more instances of the activities of Mother Kang Ban Sok which I witnessed in Fusung.

Her home in Fusung was always visited by friends of Premier Kim Il Sung. The visitors were more than one or two, exceeding ten on many occasions. Sometimes they stayed at her several days or even for more than a month. Mother Kang Ban Sok looked after them like her own sons, whether the Premier was at home or away from it.

I learned many a time from the Premier's comrades that she would welcome them gladly, however late it was, and even if the Premier happened to be away from home. She cooked rice for them and offered them some money which she had saved penny by penny, asking them to use it as working and travelling expenses.

In case food had run out and she could not cook rice, she made even bran-cakes and gave them to the visitors when they were leaving on a journey.

Around those days, her livelihood had gone from bad to worse. When spring came, I used to accompany Mother Kang Ban Sok to Yangji village some ten *ri* away, outside the east gate, and pluck such edible herbs as *dalji-ssak, Guksu-namul* and *Cham-namul.*

Mother Kang Ban Sok was very sorry as she had nothing better than such edible herbs to feed the Premier and his friends who would call at home once in a while.

Yet, on our way back from the picking of edible herbs, she used to say that it is certain the time would come in the not distant future when we would be telling people what we had been doing then like an old story.

Those who had been given her motherly care would say without exception: "No sumptuous feast in the world would be equal to the edible herb dishes and bran-cakes prepared by Mother Kang Ban Sok with warm affection. Really, Comrade Song Ju's mother is our mother, too. We must work harder for the revolution if we were only to repay her great affection."

Everybody who had met her even once would think of her as "my mother"; more so with me, who was particularly close to her—she loved me like her own daughter.

She always taught me that I should love the country, work devotedly for the cause of the emancipation of women. That was not all. She even told me in detail how I, a young woman, should be courteous and carry myself.

There was a time when my family was against my attending the meetings of the Women's Association and having connections with the secret circle. I must confess this made me dejected; at times I felt like opposing them, too.

This happened one day. We, she and I, were coming home from the field after picking edible herbs. She suggested that we should have a rest and took me to a quiet spot on the roadside. When we sat, she asked me what was disturbing me.

I told her everything. In the end, she said

it was wrong for me to flinch for that reason. On the contrary, I should pay more respect to my husband and show him all my tenderness. In this way, I should try to win his real understanding of my work and make him to come out to help.

Since then I did my best as she had told me. Sure enough, before long, everything that had bothered me was settled reasonably; my husband too began to understand what I was doing was right.

If I go on writing in this way, there would be no end.

Such being the circumstances, my heart simply broke when she left Fusung. It was a sad parting. I am sure even parting with my own mother could not have been more heartrending than that.

It was in 1929 that she left Fusung for Antu; she went there to give more active help to the Premier in his revolutionary activities.

I wanted to go with her but could not, for I was married then. Otherwise, I would have followed her.

After she left for Antu, I heard occasionally from the comrades with whom I had worked that she, though ill, was still devoting herself to the revolutionary work, that Premier Kim Il Sung was organizing anti-Japanese armed units, and that his younger brothers were also working in the revolutionary organizations, helping their elder brother.

If I remember right, it was in August or September 1936. I was living in Taiying, a little way off Fusung. I heard then that the Premier dealt a crushing blow to the Japanese and puppet Manchukuo troops in the assault upon Fusung County seat, demonstrating the strength of the anti-Japanese armed units all around the region.

I recall even now how the Koreans there were excited and jubilant at that time.

Greatly inspired, everyone sallied forth in the anti-Japanese struggle, feeling national pride and honour.

After that the news of Premier Kim Il Sung leading the armed units and hitting hard at the Japanese imperialists was to be heard everywhere at any time.

Every time such news reached my ears, I felt a burning urge to see her and the Premier and his brothers. At such moments, I would not fail to take out to have another look all by myself at Mother Kang Ban Sok's and the Premier's picture that had been given to me as a souvenir when I parted with the Premier's family. I had always kept the picture in the cotton of the sleeve of my jacket.

I looked at the picture so as not to forget about the guidance she and the Premier had given me. And I believed that the day would certainly come when I could put up the picture proudly at any place I wanted to in our liberated country. Then I thought I would recall the bygone days with her.

I gave the picture to a study group that came to Northeast China in 1959 to visit the revolutionary battle-sites.

The picture showing the Premier as a student of the Yuwen Middle School that you see at the Revolutionary Museum is the very one that I gave them. That year, I came to Korea at the request of the Premier.

Setting foot on the soil of Korea, I saw the happy life of our people and the fine aspects of our socialist motherland. That reminded me vividly of what Mother Kang Ban Sok once said.

These are her words: "A man is not to blame for his poverty; the day will certainly come when the Koreans will live well and comfortably in a country built up by themselves." Yes, her words have been splendidly translated into reality under the leadership of the Premier!

My heart was beset by emotions when I reached the motherland. I first saw the Premier, then I went straight to pay my homage to the graves of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and Mother Kang Ban Sok in Mangyongdae. I felt as if my heart were rending when I knelt down before her grave.

"Mother, your Ju Son is here! I've done nothing to speak of for the country, yet I was called by the Premier and am now in my country, our homeland. Mother, you worked harder than anyone else to see this day. What pains and hardships you went through just for this day! Why can't you see this good world?

"Do you know you lie here in Mangyongdae, the place you missed so much while alive? Do you realize that the Premier whom you had taken so much pains to bring up has established a people's state and made the name of Korea known throughout the world as you wished? You shed tears of blood, unseen, and trod a thorny path. I wonder if you realize that, out of those trials, here a new life of the people has come to thrive and laughter is heard everywhere. Mother! Why are you so silent?"

That day I bitterly wept as if I were embraced in her warm bosom.

If she had been there alive and seen me behaving like that, no doubt, she would have scolded me. Though it was for a few short years, I was helped and guided by her, so I knew very well how she would want me to live.

How she was mortified to see Korea being trampled down by the Japanese and our Korean people living a life unworthy of man under the foot of others!

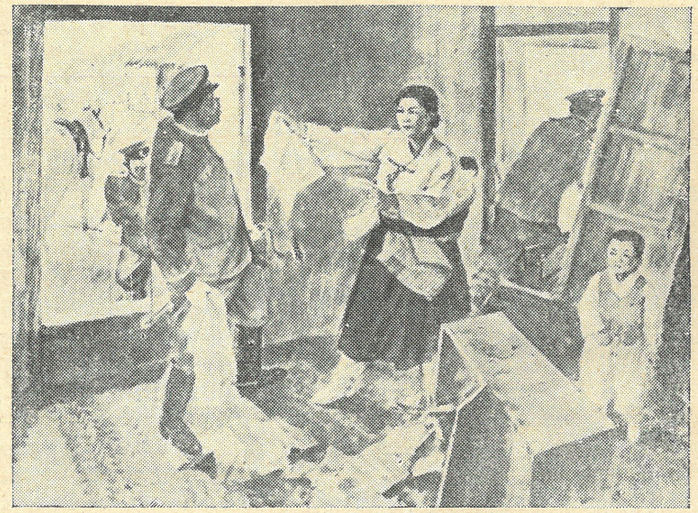
To wipe out the U.S. imperialists and their stooges entrenched in the southern part of our land, to liberate our ill-clad, hungry compatriots there, to accomplish the country's unification as early as possible and to build a communist paradise in a unified country—these are, I am sure, what we should do in pursuit of Mother's will.

Never did she think of an iota of her own self.

Her life was a life of the greatest mother who bore and brought up the leader of the 40 million Korean people; a life of devotion to her revolutionary husband, and to her revolutionary son; a life of an ardent revolutionary fighter who, herself, pushed her way through the thorny path of the revolution.

(From Rodong Shinmun dated July 31, 1967)

(From Rodong Shinmun dated July 31, 1967)



Mrs. Kang Ban Sok resisting the Japanese imperialist police.

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Front Cover:

Ju Ki Ung, a turner at the plant where Comrade Kim Jong Song works is speeding up his work with a fresh resolution, complying wholeheartedly with Premier Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot instructions

Back Cover:

At a forestry office

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ON THE HISTORICAL DAY

It is of great significance that the Korean people commemorated the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army personally led by Comrade Kim Il Sung in Bochonbo battle against the Japanese imperialists.

The Monument to the Victory in the Bochonbo Battle was unveiled on June 4 at a grand ceremony in Hyesan, Ryanggang Province.

The unveiling ceremony was attended by more than 50,000 people from all parts of Ryanggang Province, Pyongyang and other areas of the country.

Present there were Comrades Kim Il, Choi Hyun, Li Yung Ho and Li Kook Jin; and Ministers of the Cabinet, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading personnel of public organizations, participants in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, bereaved families of revolutionaries, and responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs in the province.

Among the attendants were members of the delegation of Koreans in Japan headed by Comrade Li Sim Chul.

At nine sharp Comrade Kim Il cut the red tape before the monument amid the salvo of 30-gun salute and welcome music.

Then a basket of flower from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Republic was placed in front of the monument.

Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., delivered a report and representatives of the people of all walks of life made speeches at the ceremony.

On this occasion various events were held across the land.

Given below is the summary of Comrade Kim Il's report.

COMRADE KIM IL'S REPORT AT UNVEILING CEREMONY FOR MONUMENT TO VICTORY IN BOCHONBO BATTLE (Summary)

The Bochonbo battle is one of the important operations which brilliantly adorned the militant path of the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle which was crowned with victory in the end.

Thirty years ago today, the anti-Japanese guerrillas personally led by Comrade Kim Il Sung broke through the water-tight boundary defence network, which the enemy boasted of as an "iron wall defence," and marched into Bochonbo, destroying the Japanese imperialist organs and pouring the fire of revenge on the enemy. The raging flames that flared up in the night sky over Bochonbo struck terror into the hearts of the Japanese imperialist bandits and illumined the road of national resurrection.

The great significance of the Bochonbo battle **"lies in that it threw the gleam of the revolution giving the conviction that the Koreans were not dead but were alive and that they could win when they fought Japanese imperialism"** (Kim Il Sung).

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was the most glorious struggle that defended the national honour of the Korean people and demonstrated their unbreakable revolutionary mettle to the whole world, in the flames of which the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea took shape.

The lofty revolutionary spirit and immortal revolutionary exploits of the revolutionary fighters in the anti-Japanese armed struggle will shine resplendently in the history of the revolutionary movement of the Korean people as eternally as the Monument to the Victory in the Bochonbo Battle towering high in the sky over the country here, at the foot of Mt. Baekdu and will be handed down through generations.

Marking this significant day, we pay the deepest respect and greatest honour to Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and outstanding Leader of the Korean people, who personally founded the anti-Japanese guerrillas, shouldering the destiny of the Korean people in the grimmest days of the Japanese imperialist rule, blazed the trail for the Korean revolution to victory, leading the armed struggle for 15 long years, and thus brought the freedom and happiness we enjoy today.

We also pay high tribute and honour from the bottom of our hearts to the revolutionary fighters who, under the leadership of the Leader, valiantly fought with arms in their hands for laying a solid foundation of the Korean revolution as we see today and for the liberation of the nation and the cause of socialism and communism and to numerous known and unknown revolutionary forerunners who laid down their precious lives in the sacred anti-Japanese struggle.

The glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung ushered in a new, great revolutionary era, bringing about an epochal turn in the development of the national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country.

The situation obtaining in our country at the turn of the 1930's under the ever more tyrannical rule of the Japanese imperialist bandits urgently demanded as never before an outstanding leader and far-sighted leadership capable of guiding the Korean revolution to victory.

This ardent desire of the nation for the Korean revolution and urgent demand for the development of the revolutionary movement were brilliantly fulfilled only when Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly took his place in the van of the Korean revolution and guided the struggle of our people along the road of victory under the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the obtaining revolutionary situation and the lessons of all preceding struggles, Comrade Kim Il Sung defined an armed struggle for resisting counter-revolutionary armed forces with revolutionary armed forces as the main form of struggle in the revolutionary movement in our country and founded the anti-Japanese guerrillas, a genuine Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force.

Comrade Kim Il Sung organically integrated Marxism-Leninism with practice in the Korean revolution, put forth a clear-cut revolutionary line and scientific strategy and tactics and always led the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the masses of people to shining victory, overcoming in person all obstacles standing in the way of

struggle.

The fame of Comrade Kim Il Sung, an ever-victorious iron-willed commander, spread forcefully throughout the country together with news of the dauntless struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and enkindled the flames of national resurrection in the hearts of the Korean people, inspiring their ardour in struggle.

In the grim days when fascist suppression by the Japanese imperialists was at its height, the Korean people looked upon to Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great Leader of the Korean revolution and the outstanding Leader of the Korean people, sincerely desired to become his soldiers, placing all hopes in him and absolutely trusting and respecting him, and rose up like one man in the sacred struggle for the liberation of the country along the road indicated by him.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas and the revolutionary masses firmly united around the Leader in one mind and one will, fought as one, helping and pulling up each other under the uplifted red banner of the revolution, made brilliant revolutionary exploits amidst the flames of the struggle and eventually achieved the liberation of the country.

In the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist party were made and such rich and valuable revolutionary expliots and battle experiences as the building of revolutionary armed forces, establishment of a revolutionary people's power and formation of an anti-Japanese national united front were garnered. And the traditions of such Marxist-Leninist ideas as the ideas of *Juche* (self-identity) and indomitable revolutionary spirit, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and of revolutionary work methods and popular style of work were established.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions which took shape in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle were the firm, historical root of our Party and the decisive guarantee for the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution.

Our people could win great victories and successes at each stage and in each period of the development of the Korean revolution after the liberation and build a prospering and developing socialist country today in this land by upholoding, carrying forward and developing in an all-round way the brilliant revolutionary traditions established in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the great revolutionary work was carried out right after the liberation—the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea with its root in the glorious revolutionary traditions, establishment of a people's power, enforcement of democratic reforms and the founding of the People's Army as a direct successor to the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The Korean people victoriously repulsed the armed invasion of world reactionaries led by U.S. imperialism and defended with honour the independence of the country and the revolutionary gains by turning the northern half of the Republic into a revolutionary, democratic base and fortifying it politically, economically and militarily.

The Korean people who won victory in the Fatherland Liberation War have scored enormous successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the postwar period.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, "*Juche* **in ideology, independency in politics, self-reliance in the economy and self-defence in national defence—this is the consistent stand and line of our Party.**"

Our Party, thoroughly rejecting flunkeyism toward great powers at all times, has established *Juche* in all fields and solved all problems arising in the revolution and construction independently and mainly on its own strength. Thus, it has been able to correctly lead the Korean revolution along the shortest cut without slightest deviation under the complex, difficult situation both internally and externally.

Today a socialist system free from exploitation and oppression has been firmly established in the northern half of the Republic and our country has developed into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with a solid independent foundation of the people's economy thanks to the creative labour of the masses of people who united closely around the Party and the Leader, upholding their far-sighted leadership.

In face of the incessant military provocations of the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea, our Party and people have successfully carried on in recent years the enormous work of pushing ahead with economic construction and defence build-up in parallel, turning the People's Army into revolutionary armed forces, each of whom can match one hundred foes by training it into a cadre army and modernizing it, placing the entire people under arms and converting the whole country into a fortress.

Our country today is in a water-tight self-defence posture so as to reliably defend the revolutionary gains from any encroachment of the en-

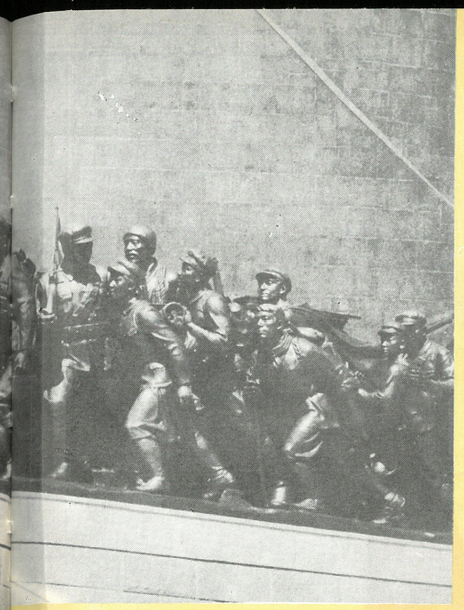
(Continued on page 21)

Front part of the Monument to the Victory in the Bochonbo Battle shows Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, who illumined the road to the revolution. He organized the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the main form of struggle and led the revolution to victory, personally standing in the forefront and overcoming all difficulties. A man and a woman guerrilla are guarding their leader on both sides

Immortal Monument

The March Onward—**Sculptures in the first part on the east side**

Advance to the Homeland—**Sculptures in the central part on the east side**



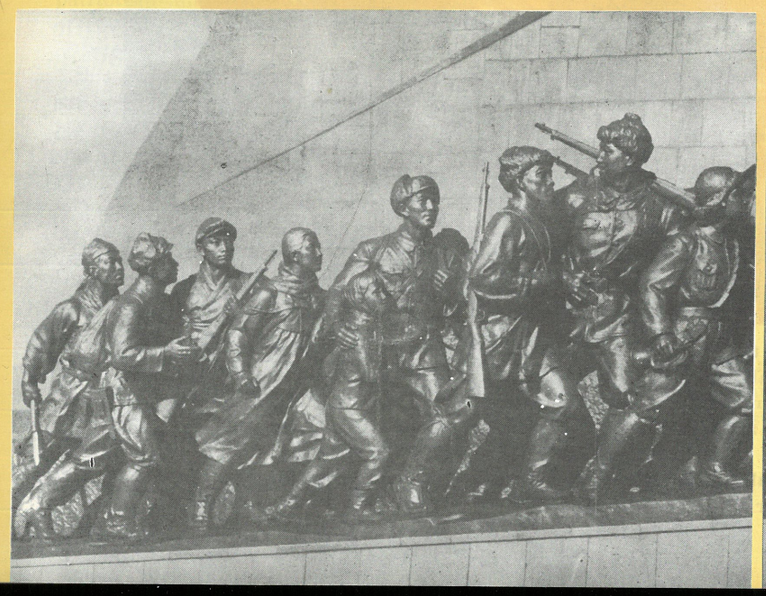
For the Restoration of the Motherland—**Sculptures in the last part on the east side**

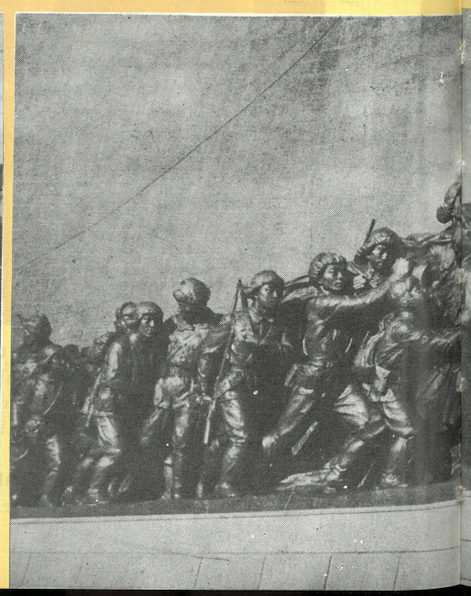
The monument to the victory in the Bochonbo battle was unveiled on June 4 at a grand ceremony in Hyesan, Ryanggang Province.

The monument is a comprehensive symbolization of the whole course of the armed struggle waged by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung for 15 years with arms in hands, shedding blood for the restoration of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people, in the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. It is a symbol of the victory in the Bochonbo battle in which the Korean People's Revolutionary Army beat the Japanese imperialist bandits by advancing into the motherland, and gave the homeland people a firm confidence and gleam of victory.

The monument is a mammoth edifice 38.7 metres high and 30.3 metres long. It consists of a flying red banner and a statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, with a group of 60 statues representing anti-Japanese fighters and patriotic people marching courageously behind him on both sides of the flag.

For Arms—**Sculptures in the last part on the west side**





Going Through Difficulties—**Sculptures in the central part on the west side**

Annihilation—**Sculptures in the first part on the west side**

The Monument to the Victory in the Bochonbo Battle erected imposingly in the city of Hyesan. Photo shows the unveiling of the monument on June 4, 1967

(Continued from page 16)

emy.

Thanks to its successes and examples made in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader and to its exploits for the development of the international communist movement and world revolution, the prestige and international position of our country have been enhanced markedly.

The course of the struggle for the revolution and construction following the liberation has been also a course of constantly expanding and consolidating our revolutionary ranks by strengthening the Party and rallying broad masses around it.

Our Party has firmly established on a Party-wide scale the unitary ideology of the Party of breathing and acting in one mind and one will with the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung; our Party has grown into a big contingent over 1,600,000 strong, embracing together with veteran communists steeled in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and new revolutionaries who are reliably carrying forward our revolutionary cause.

The entire people are firmly rallied around our Party and the monolithic unity of the Party and the people has become firm, which nothing can break.

The ever-victorious Party guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, steel-like unity of the Party and the entire people, powerful independent national economy and invincible revolutionary armed forces—this is the mighty wherewithal for the victory of our revolution on a nation-wide scale and for the cause of socialism and communism.

The Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, for which the revolutionary forerunners fought shedding their blood, has already been translated into reality in the northern half of the Republic. But the ardent desire for the restoration of the country has not yet been materialized in one half of this land.

"The greatest national task confronting the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people at the present stage is to accomplish the country's unification and the triumph of the revolution on a nation-wide scale" (Kim Il Sung).

Having occupied South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, have not only turned it into their colony and military base but instigated their lackeys, Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, to usher the Japanese militarists into South Korea so as to attain their aggressive ambition against the whole of Korea and Asia and continuously drive out a large number of youth to the shambles of South Vietnam.

The unification of the country is the lofty revolutionary task which must be carried out within the present generation.

We cannot hand down the divided country to the next generation.

All the Party members and people should hasten the great event of the country's unification on their own initiative by steadily bringing about the revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction and fortifying the revolutionary base in every way, holding high the decisions of the Party Conference and striving with the same spirit and the same ardour as were displayed in the past by the revolutionary fighters who, with an ardent desire for the restoration of the country, marched into Bochonbo and raised high the flames for the nation's resurgence.

Our people do not want war, but never fear it.

If the U.S. imperialists dare provoke a new war against us, we will determinedly stand up and fight in defence of every inch of the country at the cost of our lives, completely wipe out the enemy and liberate the southern half.

We will, in the future, too, adhere to an independent stand and thoroughly defend the revolutionary ideas of our Party, and resolutely struggle for the unity of the international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our Party and people will always stand foursquare behind the peoples of the world fighting against the imperialist reactionary forces led by U.S. imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, and make every effort to strengthen unity with them, firmly holding as ever the banner of proletarian internationalism raised high by the Korean communists in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

We will continue to extend active assistance to the fraternal Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the complete liberation and independence of the country, regarding their struggle as our own.

If the U.S. imperialists embark upon the "total war" in Vietnam, the Korean people will take a commensurate form of assistance and will do everything in their power decisively to chop off their aggressive claws.

The Korean people will also support in every way the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. im-

(Continued on page 42)

A YEAR OF PROGRESS

One year has elapsed since the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea was held in October last year. The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Party, convened between the closing days of June and the beginning of July this year, confirmed that the correctness and vitality of the policies set forth by the Conference were exhibited brilliantly in realities, and it suggested a series of tasks in order to carry through the decisions of the Conference.

In his report made at the Party Conference Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the scientific analysis and appraisal of the situation obtained at home and abroad, explicated the principled stand and correct lines of our Party on promoting the cause of our revolution and the development of the world revolutionary movement as a whole, and put forth the programmatic tasks for the nationwide triumph of our revolution and for the successful discharge of the national and international duties assigned to our people.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, clarified, socialist and other revolutionary forces are further gaining momentum in the world today; the imperialists are dealt with strong blows from within and without and are driven into the last ditch.

Despite twists and turns, the general situation develops in favor of socialism and revolutionary forces, and to the disadvantage of imperialism and the reactionary forces. No force on earth can hold in check this main trend of the historical progress.

However, it should not be forgotten that the aggressive nature of imperialism cannot change. The imperialists are desperately seeking a way out in aggression and war from their doomed situation.

Especially, the American imperialists, directing the spearhead of their aggression to Asia and refraining themselves as much as possible from worsening their relations with big nations, are hell-bent in their attempt to realize their strategic line of swallowing up one by one chiefly divided lands or small countries.

The U.S. imperialists have escalated their aggressive war in Vietnam with a wily hope to spread the flames of the war to the vast areas of Asia. They instigated the Israeli expansionists to an aggressive war against the Arab countries, and are doggedly conducting the aggressive manoeuvrings of all hues against Cuba. Everywhere they are hatching a plot to strangle the national-liberation movement and to overthrow newly-independent states.

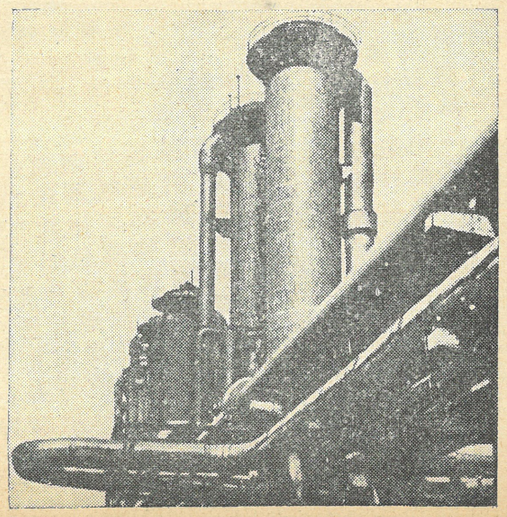
All this fact proves that unless a resolute fight is waged against U.S. imperialism, neither national independence nor the building of a new society and world peace are possible.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, **"The basic strategy of the world revolution today is to direct the spearhead of attack to U.S. imperialism." "Only by fighting it resolutely, can world peace be safeguarded and the revolutionary struggle of the peoples attain victory."**

Therefore, the U.S. imperialists should be dealt with heavy blows and their forces be dispersed and isolated to the maximum in all parts and on every front in the world.

This is the most scientific and effective method of struggle which will bind hands and feet of the American imperialists and will plunge them into a pitfall.

A partial view of the workshop synthesizing ammonia through anthracite gasification, one of the brilliant creations of the Chollima riders



At present, what is a particularly important and urgent matter in opposing U.S. imperialism is to thwart its brigandish aggression against Vietnam and to render every possible support to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle.

Today the U.S. imperialists are expanding their war of aggression in Vietnam. So, in such circumstances, the pressing task is to take an anti-imperialist joint action on an international scale and to form an anti-imperialist united front in order to better organize the struggle for opposing U.S. imperialism and supporting the Vietnamese people, pushing that struggle up onto a higher plane.

It is necessary to rally all the anti-imperialist forces in the world and to organize and unfold in multifarious forms and ways the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the dispatch of international volunteers included.

These steps will not only give a powerful support to the Vietnamese people but provide practical conditions for the socialist camp and international communist movement to attain unity. With the anti-imperialist forces further united and strengthened, it will be possible to render an active support not only to the Vietnamese and Cuban peoples in their struggle but to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are engaged in a just fight for the liberation of their countries, for their full independence and democratic development.

Our Party and people regard the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own and have exerted every possible effort to back them up. They are ready to fight the common enemy—U.S. imperialism—along with the Vietnamese people as volunteers if so requested.

The working class and people of Korea consider the aggression perpetrated by American imperialism against the Arab peoples as directed against themselves, and are filled with resolve and fighting will to do all in their power to support the righteous struggle of the Arab peoples against the aggressors.

Our working class and people are giving active support to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are in a battle against imperialism and colonialism, and will do their best to foster and fortify solidarity with them.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear, **"the socialist camp and the international communist movement are the decisive factors in the development of the history of mankind at the present time."**

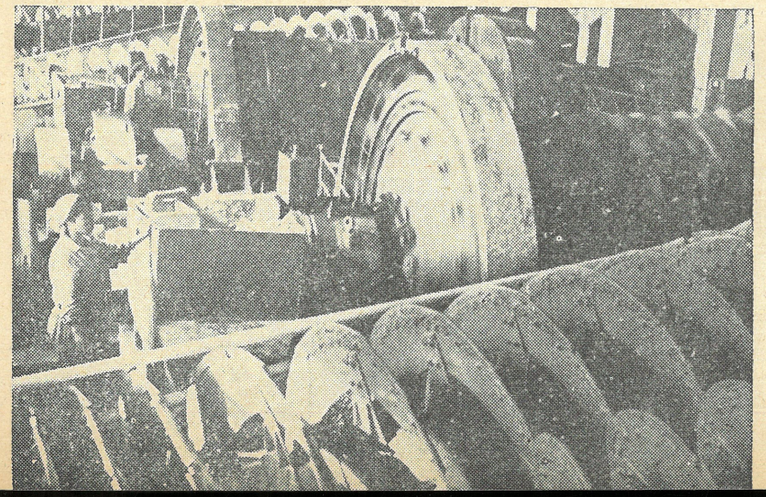
Our Party and people will continue to strive, in the future, too, for the unity of the socialist camp and the cohesion of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Today the domestic situation of our revolution is taking a turn for the better.

The Party Conference brought out the programmatic tasks for further promoting socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and consolidating our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily so as to accomplish as early as possible the unification of the fatherland without outside interference, the greatest national aspiration of our people, and to lead the revolution to victory on a national scale.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stated:

"It is of paramount importance in our revolutionary struggle and construction work



Dressing yard No. 2 newly set in motion at the mine where Comrade Kim Yun Yong works

today to reorganize the whole work of socialist construction in line with the requirements of the prevailing situation and, more specifically, to carry on the building of the economy and defences in parallel so as to increase our defence capabilities in the light of the enemy's aggressive schemes."

The line on carrying on the economic construction and defence build-up in parallel represents the independent standpoint of our Party which is resolved to carry the Korean revolution through to the end in a responsible way. It also embodies the anti-imperialist and positive revolutionary stand of the Party to safeguard the revolutionary interests of our country against the aggression by the imperialists in all circumstances.

As is well known, how to combine the economic construction with the national defence build-up is one of the fundamental questions on which depends the future of the building of socialism and communism.

In particular, it has become a question of principle that is most keenly felt in the environment of our country where the U.S. imperialists are today intensifying their provocations to unleash another war, where we are building socialism in face of them.

Only when both the tasks of building economy and defences go on well in the light of the obtained internal and external situation can we not only safeguard the revolutionary gains and the security of the socialist fatherland from the encroachment of the enemy, increase the economic might of the country, bring the socialist system of our country into full play, speed up the nationwide triumph of our revolution, but also make a due contribution to the development of the world revolution.

Our working class and other toiling masses who have braced up to carry through the decisions of the Party Conference continue with their grandiose labour struggle to boost rapidly production through the effective utilization of the economic wherewithal available in all branches of the people's economy.

They have accepted with all their heart the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung on revolutionizing and *working-classizing* the whole working masses. That is why they are further exerting themselves for socialist construction and for the unification of the fatherland, working and living in a way that befits the revolutionaries, although face to face with U.S. imperialism, the chief of imperialism.

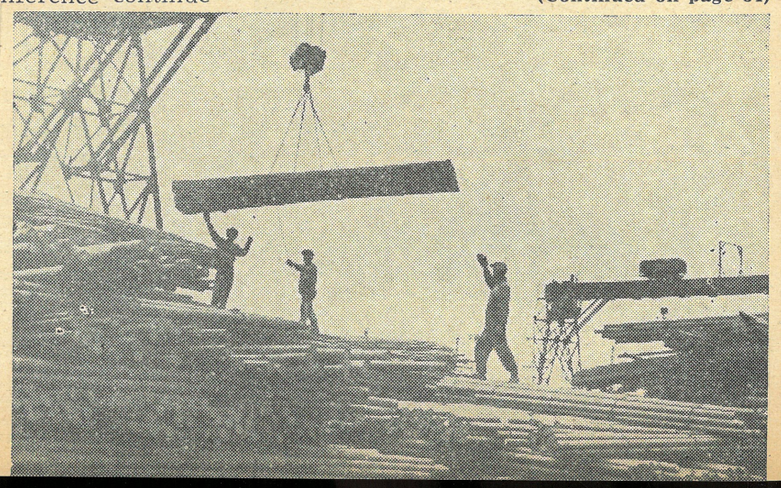
With a rifle in one hand and a hammer or a sickle in the other they are sweeping away conservatism, passivism and other things that hamper the onward march and are making continuous innovation in the spirit of Chollima. New production bases of chemical fertilizers, a big power base, dressing yard and hosts of monumental creations appeared across the land. All this testifies to the great force of our people who are united firmly around the Party and the Leader.

The enforcement of the universal 9-year compulsory technical education, abolition of the system of agricultural tax-in-kind and other epoch-making changes have taken place in succession.

We have promoted economic construction to the maximum while building up national defence in every way.

Thanks to the successful implementation of the Party's military line on training the People's Army into a cadre army and its modernization, on placing the entire people under arms and the fortification of the whole

(Continued on page 34)



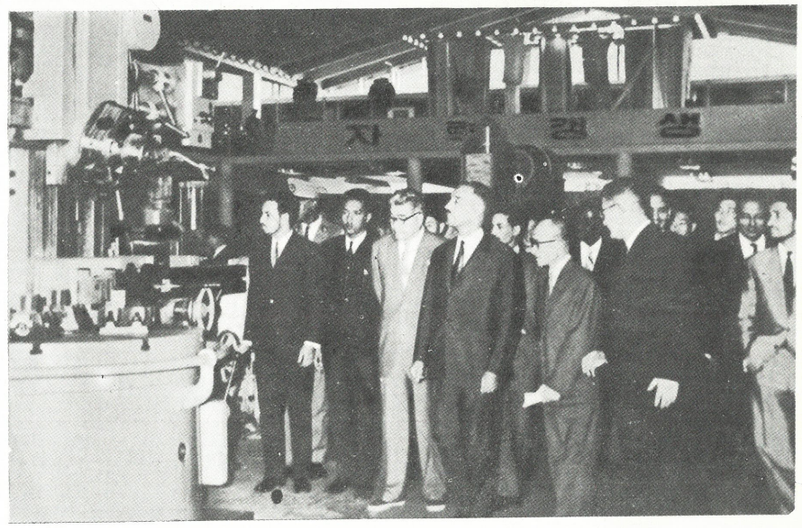
Workers at a steel works selecting steel materials to be dispatched to various construction sites

Our respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung shaking hands with Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Working people in Pyongyang warmly welcoming the envoys of friendship from Mauritania

Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party, made a courtesy call on Premier Kim Il Sung on October 24

President Moktar Ould Daddah, in company with Premier Kim Il Sung, inspects the Kiyang Tractor Plant



President Moktar Ould Daddah and his party visiting the Industry and Agriculture Exhibition Hall on October 25

At the invitation of our respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung, Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, paid a state visit to our country from October 24 to 27, 1967.

During their stay in our country President Moktar Ould Daddah and his party were given warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people.

The President and his party looked around factories, rural communities and cultural institutions in and around Pyongyang and felt, wherever they went the warm fraternal friendship cherished by the Korean people toward the Mauritanian people.

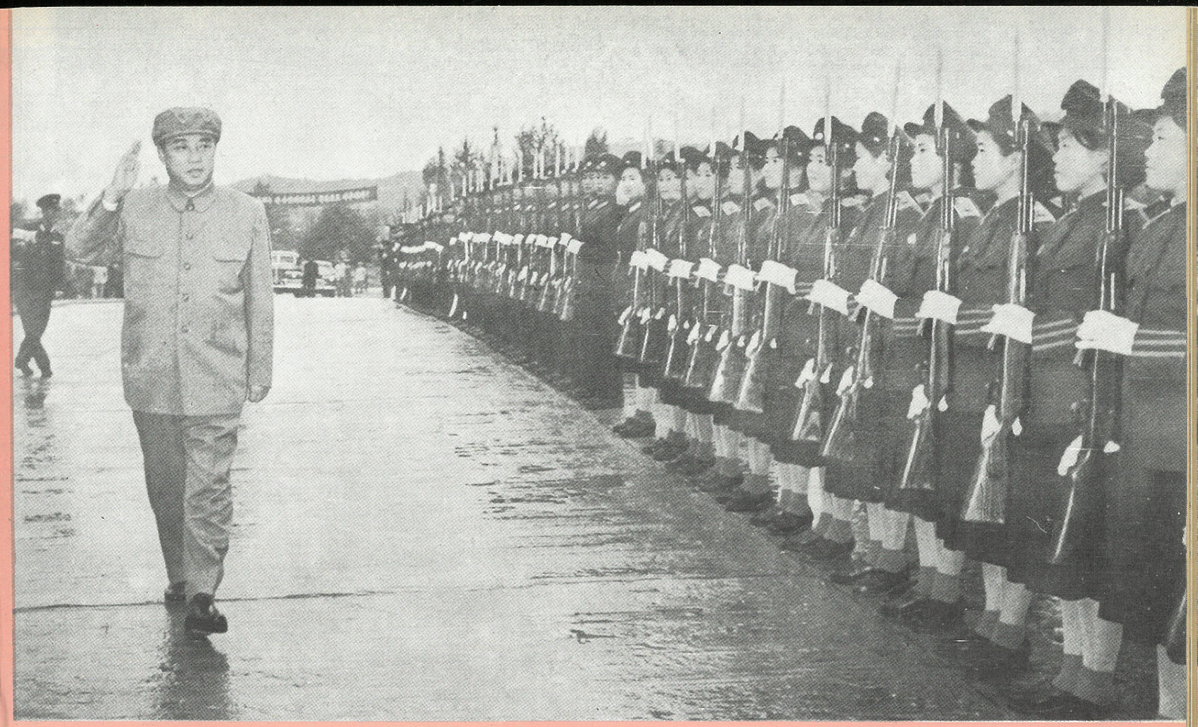
During the visit Premier Kim Il Sung and Moktar Ould Daddah held talks in a friendly atmosphere and mutual understanding.

At the talks views were exchanged on further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and Mauritania and on a number of international questions of common concern and the two sides reached unanimity of view.

Participants in the Pyongyang city mass rally welcoming Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

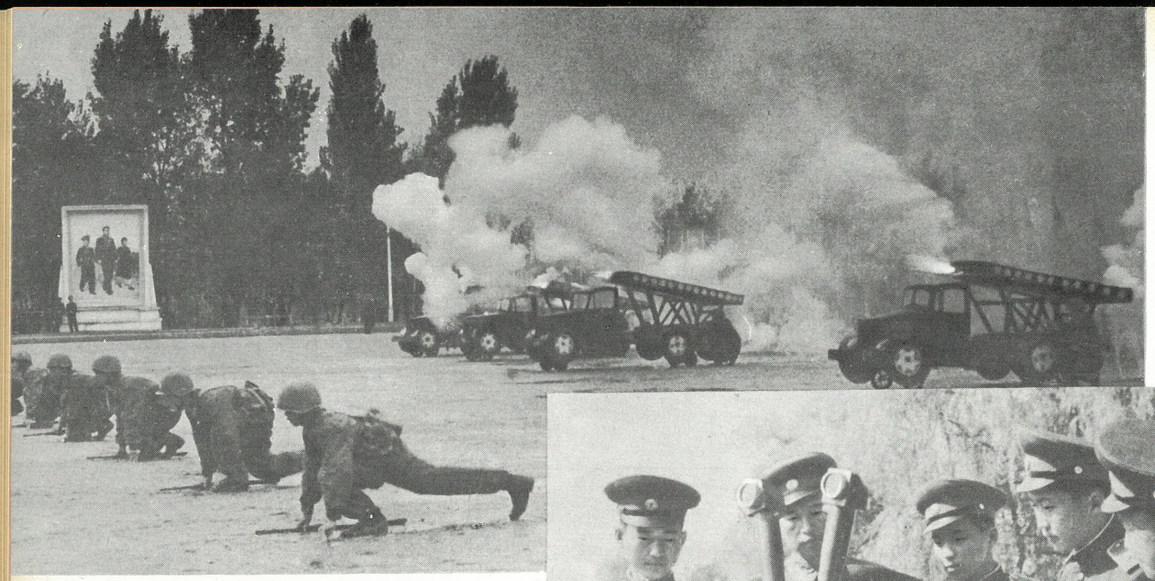
The 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School Celebrated in the Presence of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

The paternal leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited again the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its founding. He gave the pupils greater love and deeper care than their own parents

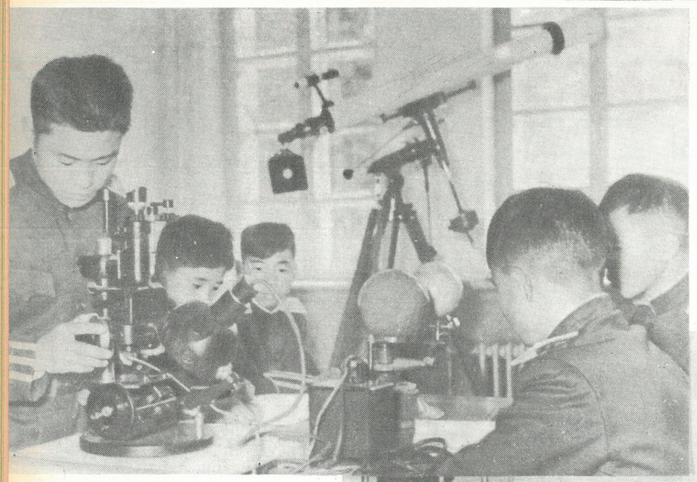


Comrade Kim Il Sung reviewing the guard of honour of the pupils

Pupils studying hard the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung to become the revolutionary fighters true and faithful to the Leader



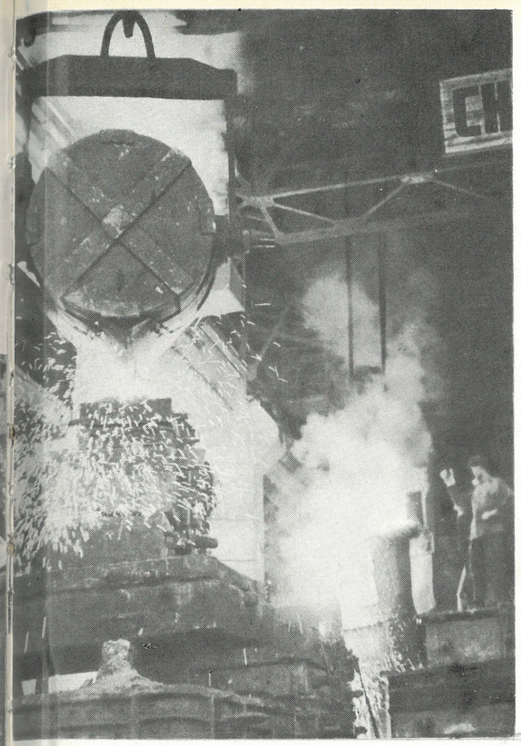
The mass gymnastic display "Reserve Corps of Revolution" performed by the pupils of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School. Photo: a scene from the mass gymnastic display, "They advance smashing the enemy under the cover of powerful guns which hit the mark accurately"



↑ The pupils are engrossed in the training with an aim to hit the hearts of the enemy with the bullets of revenge

← The pupils studying at a physics laboratory which is equipped with up-to-date facilities

Kayakeum ensemble



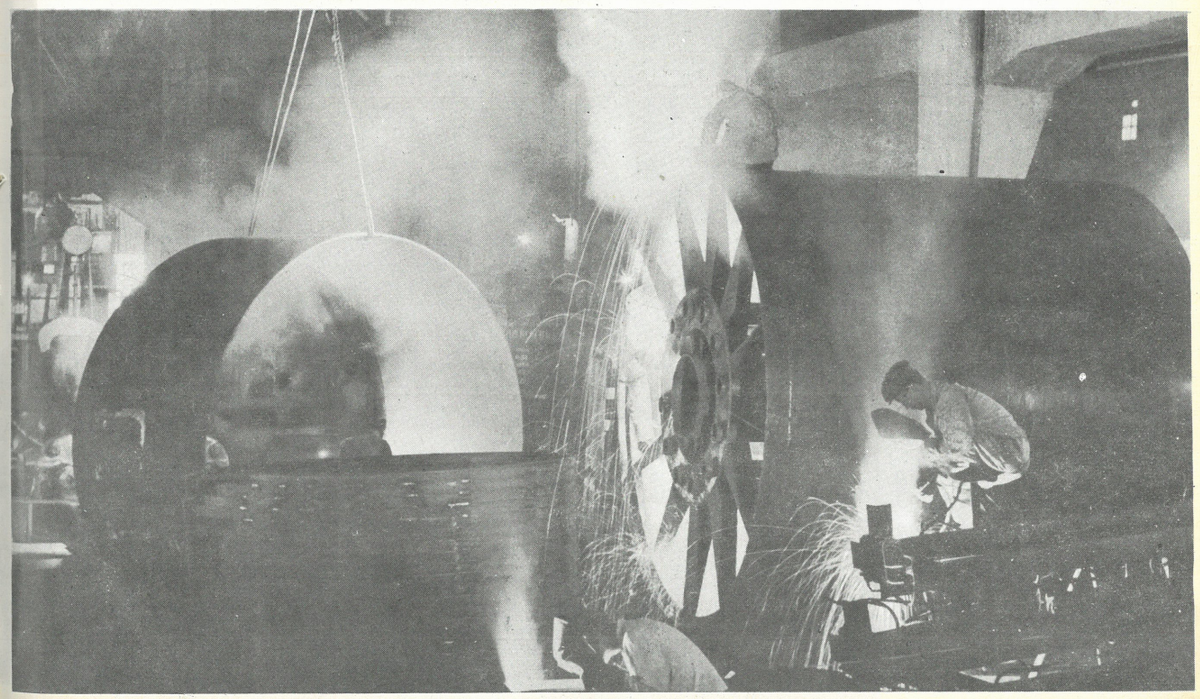
At the Chollima foundry shop the workers have toppled its nominal capacity with successive innovations

Life of Chollima Riders

—At the Ryongsong Machine Building Plant—

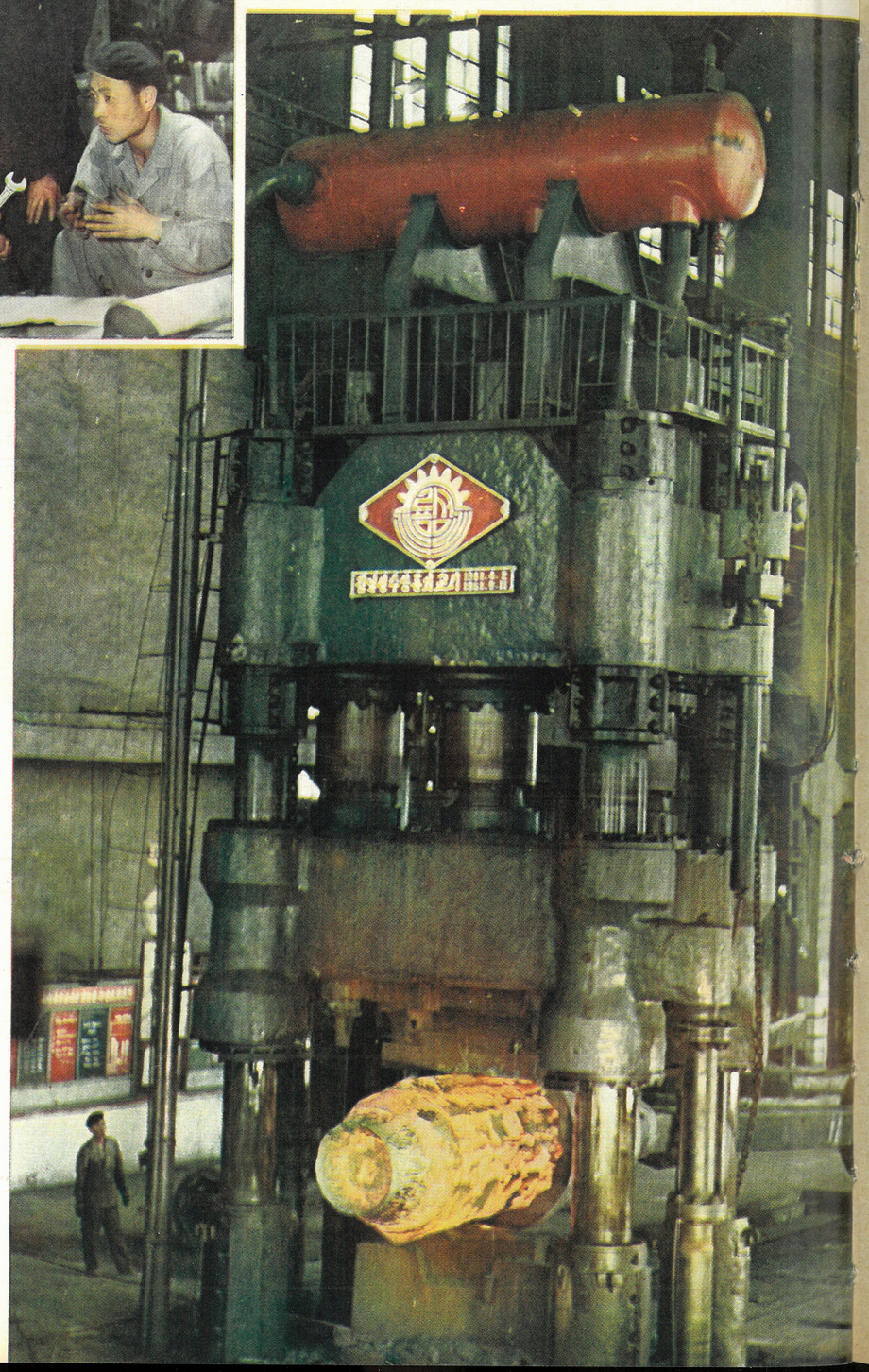
Workers congratulating on the success of the members of the Chollima large-size lathe workteam who are making innovations and miracles

Members of the twice Chollima workteam at the Chollima Pipe-making Shop working hard with labour efforts



↑ "Work-place is a classroom."
Members of the Han Sang Ju Chollima work-team at the Large-size Machine Shop have introduced 7 items of technical innovation into production in 20 days after the Premier had given them on-the-spot guidance. They are now engrossed in discussing in earnest about a new technical innovation to be introduced

↓ 3,000-ton press which shows the might of self-reliance handles with ease even a steel ingot weighing 25 ton



Mangyongdae Revolutionary School Celebrates the 20th Anniversary of its Founding

Mangyongdae is a historic place where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean pepole, spent his childhood. Right in this place is situated the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School.

The school was founded on October 12, 1947, on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung. He set up the school in order to rear under the care of the Party and the state the children of those fighters who had laid down their lives in the brave struggle for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland and to make them carry forward the revolutionary cause of their parents.

Ever since its inception the school has constantly been provided with the warm love and care of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Despite being busy in leading the Korean revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung visited often the school. He encouraged the bereft children of revolutionaries and showed the correct course that the school should take and the direction of education and instruction for the pupils. As a matter of fact, he has spared nothing for their life and study.

In his parental love the school has followed faithfully his teachings and discharged successfully its duties up to this date. In the past it armed firmly the bereft children with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea embodying his ideas. The school has produced a large number of successors to the revolution who defend with their lives the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in all hardships, fighting to the last for the final victory of the Korean revolution.

In the past Patriotic War of Liberation when the fatherland was in danger, the revolutionary fighters who were educated at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School vied with each other to go to the front and fought heroically for the fatherland and the people. They mowed down the U.S. imperialist troops and accomplished brilliant military feats displaying peerless heroism worthy of the reliable soldiers of Comrade Kim Il Sung as well as of the sons and daughters of the revolutionary forerunners.

Among them are Comrade Kim Tae Hwa, an infantry company commander, who inflicted a heavy blow on the U.S. imperialist troops, fighting bravely in the van of the crossing operation of the Rakdong River (a river flowing to the southernmost part of our country) during the Patriotic War of Liberation; Comrade Kim Hyong Rak and Hero Choe Deuk Shil who shot down and destroyed with unbending fighting will and excellent flying skill many enemy planes in air battle including "B 29" bombers; and hundreds of the winners of state decoration.

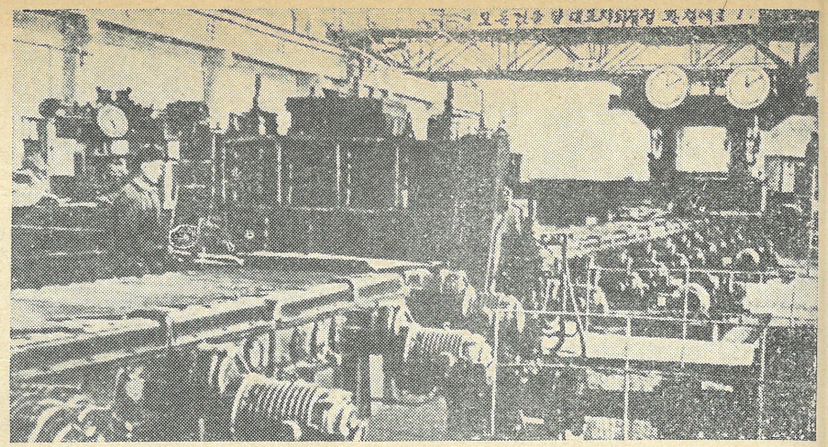
The graduates of the school are working creditably and actively as the pillars of the state in the defence line of the fatherland, or at the important posts of the Party, government organs and social organizations.

At present the school has been built firmly into a collective of young revolutionary fighters who are infinitely loyal to the Party and the Leader.

After traversing such a glorious road, the school celebrated on October 12 the 20th anniversary of its founding in the presence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The happy day was full of significance not only for all the bereft children of revolutionaries but also for the entire people.

Marking this day all the working class and people foreasaw the future of revolution in full confidence, the morrow of the fatherland flourishing ceaselessly under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung through the admirable and courageous feature of the pupils of the school who will carry forward successfully the cause of the revolutionary forerunners.



A partial view of the thin plate shop newly built at the factory where Comrade Jo Song Rip works

(Continued from page 24)

land, each of our armymen has become able to cope with a hundred foes. With this army as a core, a nation-wide defence system has been set up and reinforced to the extent that any surprise attack of the enemy can be crushed.

All men and officers of the People's Army and the armed people have a fiery hatred and enmity towards their sworn enemy, U.S. imperialist aggressors. They have made full preparations to rout them and to achieve the unification of the fatherland at any time they are ordered by the Party and the Leader.

In his report delivered at the Party Conference Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the current political situation in South Korea, defined in an all-round way the strategic and tactical lines—tasks and target of struggle facing the revolution in South Korea, clear-cut orientation and methods to be used for the triumph of the revolution and put forth the tasks for growing steadily the revolutionary forces in South Korea.

The main characteristic feature of the current situation in South Korea is that the U.S. imperialists and their minions are further intensifying their policy of aggression and war by dint of the vicious military fascist dictatorship, and this in turn is creating a new serious crisis for the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

The South Korean people, influenced by the achievements of socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and by the great vitality underrunning the independent line of our Party, are going on with a strong resistance against the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in demand of independency and self-sustenance.

The enemy cling to vicious suppression and trickeries. But these are, on the contrary, only provoking the South Korean people to greater discontent and opposition.

The American imperialists are now frenzied in their attempt to unleash another war in Korea, with a view to saving themselves out of the predicament they have met in their aggressive war in Vietnam and to coping with the crisis of their colonial rule in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are intensifying preparations for war mobilization, firing rashly at our side with the tanks and various guns brought into the demilitarized zone and bombarding openly our coastland from their flotilla intruding into our territorial sea.

The enemy, however, are in a miscalculation. The intensification of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policies will certainly be boomeranged on them to self-destruction.

Should the American imperialists dare to ignite again a war in Korea our people and army will give them a thousand-fold retaliatory blow, make a clean sweep of them from our land and attain the cause of the unification of the fatherland without fail.

Today the South Korean workers and people are carrying on a staunch struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings Pak Jung Hi puppet banditti, employing diverse forms and means of struggle.

The struggle waged by the workers, in particular, involves broad masses of people of all strata and the cases of struggle are on the increase. And it is taking positive forms, revealing a strong anti-American and anti-"government" character.

It is said that recently an armed struggle is unfolded in different parts of South Ko-

(Continued on page 44)

Fighters True to the Party and the Leader

On last June 15, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, gave on-the-spot guidance for the ninth time at the plant where Comrade Kim Jong Song works since the war.

As soon as he reached the plant he looked around the work-places and cleared the bottlenecks lying in the way of production. Then he guided personally the enlarged meeting of the plant Party committee.

On his visit to the plant, Premier Kim Il Sung explained to the workers the prevailing situation and the significance and correctness of the line of the Party Conference held last autumn on stepping up economic construction and defence build-up in parallel. And he urged the workers in the plant to take the lead in the Chollima march, making continuous innovations and advance.

After his departure, the plant began to seethe with revolutionary enthusiasm.

The workers at the pipe-making shop heard that the problem troubling their shop had been discussed at the enlarged meeting of the plant Party committee in the presence of Premier Kim Il Sung. They felt sorry to have disturbed the Premier with their own matter.

Having drawn boundless inspiration from the on-the-spot guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung, the workers at the shop displayed their revolutionary zeal, creating new norms and new records. They put forth 25 technical innovation proposals including a plan for making an automatic welding machine. Thus they found out reserves with which they could raise twice the efficiency in pipe-making and welding.

Originally, they had envisaged to carry out their yearly plan one month earlier, but now they discarded the idea and made up their mind to wind it up by the end of September, more than three months ahead of schedule.

The workers at other shops, too, swapped the figure in their resolution: "2" for figure "3" and "4" for "5".

In order to keep up the zeal of the workers, the plant trade union committee made use of the educational network along with all kinds of propaganda media and permeated deeper the Premier's instructions into the workers, helping them to grasp their essence so as to carry through it.

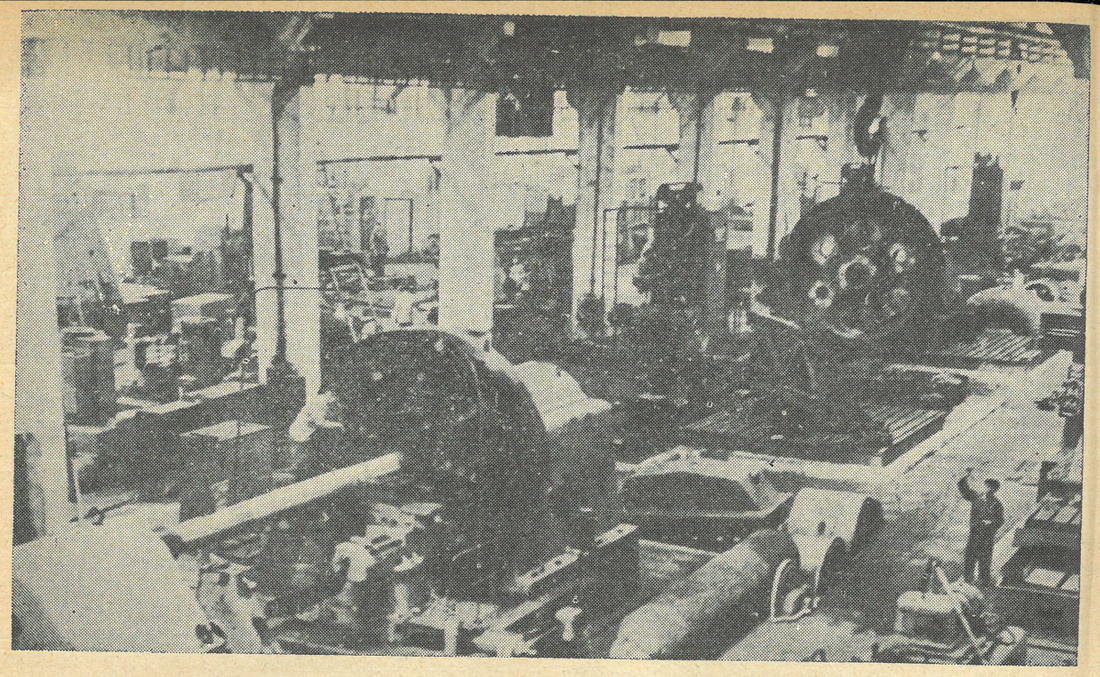
In March 1959, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited this plant and advised the workers to make large-scale machines so that the country could develop heavy industry on its own. Saying that **"Revolution requires boldness,"** the Premier showed them concrete ways and means to solve problems one by one.

Bearing in mind Comrade Kim Il Sung's words, all the workers, united as one, manufactured an 8-metre turning lathe and 3,000-ton press with their own equipment and technique while carrying out their main tasks.

The Premier visited this plant several times more and showed his personal concern about the workers' life. He kindled the flames of revolutionary boldness and sweep in their hearts.

The workers felt happy because they

Members of the Kim Yong Ju Double Chollima Workteam having a discussion on a technical innovation proposal.



The Ko Jong Bok Chollima workteam members of the plant where Comrade Kim Jong Song works are standing in the van of the great revolutionary upsurge, upholding the on-the-spot instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung

worked, studied and lived under the warm care of the Premier. Especially, being honoured and proud of working in his trust and expectation, the workers there displayed all their creativeness and zeal and made a great progress as seen today.

Thus teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, have become the source of strength and wisdom for the workers, enabling them to live like a Communist.

The plant trade union committee instilled by stages the contents of Comrade Premier's instructions deep into the minds of the workers. And to help them carry through the on-the-spot instructions, it organized speech contests for Chollima riders, meetings for studying Reminiscences of the Participants in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare, wall-paper exhibitions and circle activities so as to make the workers seethe as much as when they had received the Premier's on-the-spot guidance and to work, live and study in a communist way like the revolutionary forerunners.

As a result, all the union members displayed their creativeness and wisdom and became accustomed to look back their own life taking the Premier's on-the-spot instructions as a guiding principle.

There is a turner named Ju Ki Ung at the large-size machine shop. He resolved to fulfil his task of making a large compounding tower for the anthracite gasification factory ahead of the time set by the government. He recalled how the Premier encouraged him, shaking his oil-stained hand. He thought he could not make a true soldier faithful to the Premier with such a modest pledge. So, he looked for a way to speed up the metal-cutting. Finally, he hit upon an idea. He worked out a plan to make a round jig. Many a technician approved his idea and lent him a helping hand. At last he succeeded in raising the cutting speed seven-eight times, attaching four bites to the new jig in stead of one used so far.

The Bak Hwa Pyong Double Chollima Planer Workteam put up three times the cutting efficiency, installing three jigs to one milling machine.

Every day they sum up the work they have done during the day, sitting together by the machines after the change-over of their shift to see if their daily quota has been completely done, if there is anything more that might have been done. Such an exchange of views greatly helps them to look for every hidden potential. Thanks to their efforts new norms and new records are being reported everyday from this workteam.

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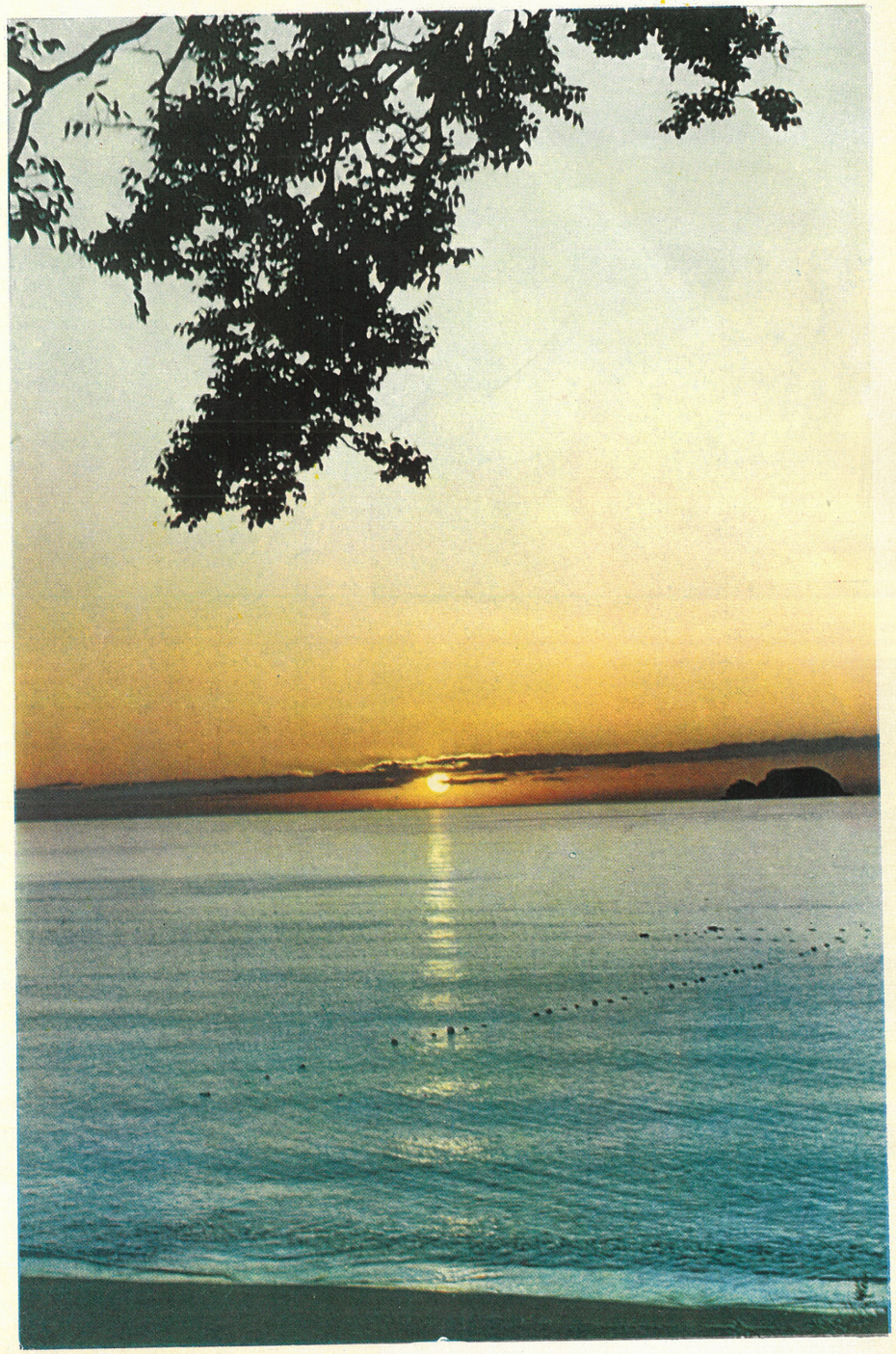
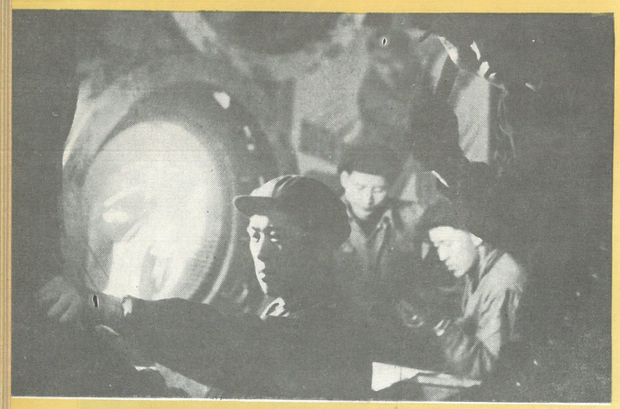
On the East Coast



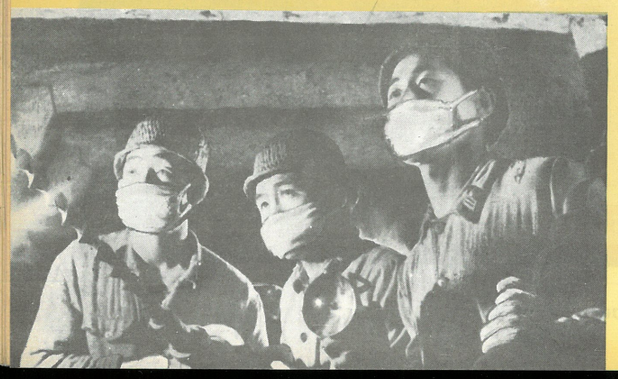
The glow of sunrise

Smelters

Weaver



Fitters



← Rock drillers

People Are Thronging to Resthomes

A great number of working people are streaming into the resthomes in various parts of the country. They are men and women who have striven to effect innovation, holding aloft the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Among these people one can see colliers, smelters from the Hwanghae Iron Works who initiated socialist emulation for the entire nation, mechanics from Daean and Songchon, workers from textile mills, construction sites, building material plants, railways and transport industry. Besides, there are people working at educational, cultural and public health institutions.

Though their professions and workplaces differ, in no time they get familiar with each other as if they were old acquaintances. Naturally they are having a good rest in cheerful and optimistic atmosphere, but the occasion is a good opportunity for them to exchange their experiences gained in the course of their creative work.

The law enabling them to enjoy a rest was proclaimed in the wake of the various kinds of democratic reforms implemented since liberation. Since the Law on Social Insurance was adopted in December 1946, a compulsory social insurance system was put into effect at the expense of the state. Every year a huge sum is earmarked for the social and cultural services, regardless of the fact that the wages of factory and office workers are being raised and the prices of the consumer goods are being reduced systematically.

As a result, a large number of resthomes, sanatoria and summer camps have been built in many places throughout the country: revolutionary battlesites, places of scenic beauty, sea and lake shores, hot springs, spas, etc. These establishments are being expanded continually. In 1966 the number of beds increased 17 times as compared with 1954 whereas the number of beneficiaries has shown a 26-fold increase for the same period. At the same time their facilities are constantly re-equipped to the up-to-date standard.

Every year hundreds of thousands of people are given free vacation with regular wage paid in full. It is contributing much to the promotion of the health of our working people who are taking an active part in socialist construction.

Working people from various parts of the country are on vacation at a resthome

Boating on the sea off the Songdowon beach

The pavilion attached to the top of a resthome

All the resthomes are well equipped with various kinds of amenities needed for recreation and sports activity.

Our country abounds in hot springs and spas with mineral waters. Many sanatoria are set up in such places for the benefit of the working people. Even last year a great number of people took a rest for a period ranging from 30 to 60 days at such sanatoria and went back to participate in socialist construction after recovery of their health.

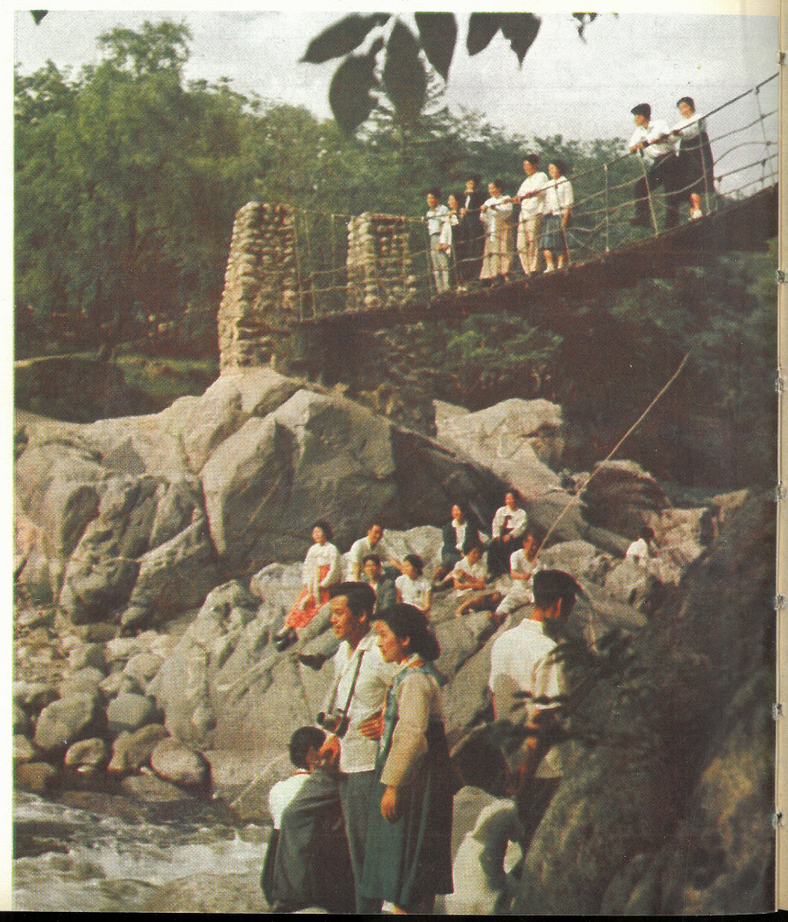
There are also many motels on revolutonary battle-sites, scenic spots and places of historical interest as well. They accomodate tens of thousands of tourists who come there to learn the fighting spirit displayed by the revolutionary fore-runners while enjoying the natural beauty of the country. Through this experience they are being educated in socialist patriotism while building up their body.

Night resthomes and sanatoria are found at factories too, all run at the expense of the state.

In addition, the state which has deep concern for the education of the rising generations has established camps exclusively for children and students throughout the country. Every year hundreds of thousands of the sons and daughters of the working people are vacationing in these places. Thus they are being brought up into intelligent, virtuous and physically fit workers for the future.

Today our working people are devoting their brains and energies to socialist construction, mindful of repaying what they owe to the Party and Government which have brought them this happiness with the splendid system.

Working people taking a good rest



EMULATION IN FRIENDSHIP

The workers of the plant where Comrade Kim U Ryong works, like the entire Korean people, are bound in friendly ties with the Cuban people since the early days of the Cuban independence. Every year in January they have gatherings in celebration of the victory of the Cuban revolution, in April the victory of the Playa Giron battle and in July the surprise attack on the Moncada barracks. They greet these events with the same feelings that their Cuban friends have.

Visitors to the plant are invited first into the Korea-Cuba friendship room. There are on the wall two portraits: Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, and Comrade Fidel Castro, the Leader of the Cuban people. The room is also mounted with photos on which one can see the advancing Cuba with a feeling of satisfaction.

What attracts most the visitors' attention is the Kim Ryo Hae Chollima workteam at the tool workshop and the way how its members are going on with their job. The workteam has registered Abel Santamaria, hero of the Cuban people, as one of its teammates and has named their best machine after him, with the hero's portrait placed on it. To take charge of the hero's machine has become an honourable thing throughout the shop. Now the honour is held by a young worker Li Si Hon. No one can match him. With a strong fighting will, he is ready to devote his all to the fatherland and revolution. He is an innovator when working at the machine and a crack-shot when holding a rifle in his hand. The young worker never fails to tell the visitors with pride: "Abel Santamaria is living and fighting!"

This heroic fighter of Cuba is well known among the working people of our country, not to speak of the workers of this plant. His words "To sacrifice for the motherland is tantamount to a living..." are getting hold of the heart of every worker there. The inspired workers have renewed their resolve to be more faithful to the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, so as to carry out with credit the revolutionary tasks assigned to the plant. They have been gaining one success after another. Thanks to their merits they have received many a time the victory banner from

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With the workers ablaze with enthusiasm, the plant trade union committee held last July a meeting of trade union activists of the plant. The meeting adopted a resolution to carry through the annual plan of the plant before October 10, the birthday of the Party, and at the same time they challenged a socialist emulation to all the factories and enterprises throughout the country.

At present the workers, technicians and office workers are all bent upon carrying out the Party's new line on pushing ahead with the economic construction in parallel with national defence build-up, sparing every second and minute.

Innovations and miracles are reported one after another on the bill-boards set up here and there in the plant compound. A mobile art troupe goes around the work-places, encouraging the workers with revolutionary songs and poems.

In this way the union members are working hard to carry out to the end the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung. At the same time this is a process in which they are revolutionizing themselves steadily into men befitting the communist society. That is why the trade union committee of this plant regards it as its first and foremost duty to educate the workers to be soldiers true to the Party and the Leader, and pours its all to this end.

The workers of the plant have resolved to win the title of Chollima factory in the near future.

the Cabinet and the GFTUK Central Committee. This year they have set themselves to tackle tremendous tasks never done before. This shows how they are burning with zeal in carrying through the line of the Workers' Party of Korea on pushing ahead with the economic construction and the build-up of national defence in parallel, the line which Comrade Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved Leader, has put forth.

To attain the goal they are working harder than ever, and they have never failed to overfulfil their daily quotas while preparing themselves better to fight and smash the U.S. imperialists at a stroke at any time. Now the whole plant is seething with a great revolutionary upsurge never heard of.

It was under such circumstances that the workers of the plant concluded a significant emulation pact with the Cuban friends. On the evening of July 30 last they gave their most heartfelt welcome to Rolando Gallo Luis, chairman of the trade union committee of the Cuban Steel Works, when he paid a visit to the plant. On this occasion a friendly socialist emulation was contracted between the workers of the two factories of Korea and Cuba. The trade union representatives of the two factories manifested the conviction that the friendship and cooperation between the working classes of the two countries would further develop and help intensify the struggle for the triumph of the cause of socialism against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy.

Some time has flowed since the conclusion of the emulation. The workers of this plant have been fulfiling their commitments with brilliance. This is because they have followed faithfully the road shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved Leader.

The machine "Abel Santamaria" is taking the lead all the time in the carrying out of the commitments.

The Cuban trade union delegation at the Abel Santamaria Chollima youth workteam

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perialists and their stooges Israeli Zionists against the U.A.R., Syria and Arab countries are not only an aggressive act jeopardizing the security and independence of these countries but a grave menace to peace in the Near and Middle East and the world and a wanton challenge to the progressive people of the world fighting for national independence, freedom, peace and democracy.

Our people resolutely condemn the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Israeli Zionists and express full support to the U.A.R., Syrian and other progressive Arab peoples and firm solidarity with them in their just struggle for upholding national dignity and honour.

The road ahead of our revolution is thorny and rugged. But, our people are invincible because they have the great Leader of the Korean revolution who has led the Korean people to victory for 40 odd years, have built up powerful revolutionary forces, inheriting the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, and command the extensive support of the international revolution.

The Product of Collective Wisdom

The working people in our country have scored no small success in a short space of time. Armed with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they solved many problems with their collective wisdom and efforts.

A knitwear factory situated in the western region of our country also a case in point. This factory was built during the time of the implementation of the decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in June, 1958 for the development of local industry.

At the outset it had 7 workers and 3 sock-knitting machines operated by hand. The mcahines were installed in a single room. As a factory, its scale as well as its material and technical foundation were insignificant, yet the workers took a big pride in it, becuase they felt that they, too, were doing their bit for the socialist building of the country as the master of the factory helping improve the people's living in conformity with the decisions of the Workers' Party of Korea.

So, they kept their factory in utmost care. They made efforts to unravel on their initiative difficult problems without relying upon the state. Meanwhile, the factory has developed rapidly into a decent, modern one in less than 10 years. Along with its scale, its material and technical aspects are no less impressive.

An inside view of the spinning shop at the factory

The goods made by this factory find a large market at home, and part of them are exported as best-seller. In the light of this, the workers here do not want to mark time, but strive to pool their wisdom and efforts for a more speedy progress.

At the beginning of this year the factory trade union committee took concrete measures for carrying out the Party line on the building of the economy and defences in parallel, the line which was initiated by respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The problem how to rapidly promote the technical innovation which would help create a revolutionary upsurge in the saddle of Chollima was taken up as an important matter.

The committee members, under the guidance of the factory Party committee, went deep among the masses and carried on organizational and political work so as to correctly combine the creative activity of workers with the knowledge of technicians and experience of veteran hands.

As a result, over 440 cases of new ideas and rationalization proposals were submitted by the workers from the beginning of the year and a breath-taking labour efforts were made for translating them into reality. There was a trouble for making a pattern-setting knitter with home material. But the problem was solved at last. The initiator of that plan was a veteran worker called Kim Mun Han.

His friends were willing to lend him a helping hand, but Kim Mun Han did not want to bother them. So, he worked by himself, racking his brains until an idea struck him. He decided to apply to his plan the operational theory of a knitting machine used in the past. As soon as he resolved to do so, he hurried to the fcatory. When he got to the work-place he was surprised to find someone absorbed in cutting out something in the dead of night. He stared at the man and recognized him. He was Kang Sang Pil, one of his friends. The iron plate he trimmed off was a pattern-plate of the very machine that he wished to make. Kim Mun Han felt his eyes getting warm. "Thanks a lot Comrade Kang!..." he said, hugging Kang firmly.

In the meantime the chairman of the trade union committee was holding a conversation with an old skilled worker Song Kwang Sob in his office.

"Comrade chairman, I'll also help Kim Mun Han in his work. I'll draw up its blueprint," replied Song

when he was asked to give a helping hand to the plan concerned. The veteran worker has spent nearly 40 years in the knitting trade.

From that night on Uncle Song began to design, making the most of technique and knowledge he had wrested from his long years of labour.

Next day in the office of the trade union committee another talk was held also in relation to the pattern-setting knitter.

"Comrade chairman, I'm still a greenhorn, but I have a desire to help Uncle Song so that he could do well his designing as early as possible," Ri Ji Chan, a grdauate from Sinuiju Light Industrial College, made an earnest suggestion.

They helped and pulled each other in this way, and the design was finished in a short time. Then they lost no time in making that knitter, and their work went on smoothly.

However, some time later they found it hard to process a needle-holder which would contain thousands of needles and also a few precision parts. But those men who were occupied with the making of the knitter never lost their head.

Do Yun Ho, assigned to the making of the needle-holder, said: "The anti-Japanese guerillas made *Yongil* bombs with nothing but bare hands and gave a good sock to the Japanese imperialists. There is nothing we can't make so long as we are resolved to follow the examples of the revolutionary forerunners."

His words found a response from everyone. The workers felt a fresh energy welling in them. They plunged themselves again into their work. When failed they got together for a discussion and made another trial. When it turned out badly, they held more consultations and made another experiment. They persisted in their work, not succumbing to failures.

As a result, they produced the pattern-setting knitter of a new type on their own efforts far ahead of the set time without relying on others.

At present the workers at the knitwear factory are putting out hosts of new ideas and rationalization proposals, working in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance which took shape in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. They are putting them into practice in the same way they followed when they made the pattern-setting knitter, though there may be some difference in the scale of their work.

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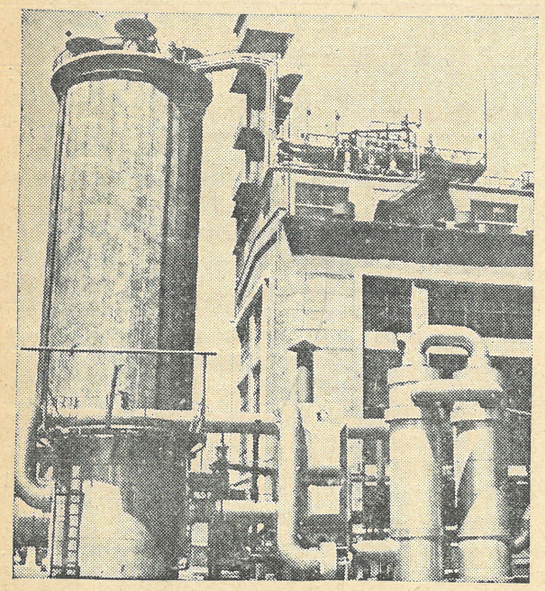
A part of Urea Shop No. 1 newly built at the factory where Comrade Ju Won Sik works



rea. The workers and people of all strata are opposed to tax increase by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. The workers at the fertilizer factory No. 3 detained an American manager called Wagner in his car for four hours. The dockers in Pusan opposed the entry of a U.S. atomic merchant vessel and boycotted its loading and unloading. Such facts show to which direction the wind blows.

Alongside the struggle of workers, the South Korean people, youth and students, too, waged a continuous, stubborn fight against the fraudulent elections held on June 8 by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

One year has rolled by since the Party Conference. Today witnesses that the entire working people have united more firmly around Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people. They are registering fresh successes upholding the decisions of the Party Conference on the parallel building of the economy and defences. They are determined to be faithful both to the national and international duties assigned to them.

The Most Just and Reasonable Ways and Means

Due to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, Korea remains divided into two parts for 22 years. The South Korean people, subjugated by U.S. imperialism, are now languishing under tyranny.

Today it is imperative, from both national and international points of view, to realize as early as possible the unification of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists who are occupying South Korea under the name of "U.N. Forces" are consolidating more than ever their military fascist rule, for their colonial rule is shaky. Today they are running wild to prepare another aggressive war there.

They are "modernizing" with new-type weapons the South Korean puppet troops whose number has grown to more than 600,000 and are accelerating more the militarization of economy under the cloak of "modernization," while plunging all the area of South Korea in gun-smoke with continuous commotion of "military exercises".

The U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique are arresting and jailing patriotic people at random, including the working class of South Korea. This is to suppress and crush, under the fraudulent slogan of "anti-communism," the just struggle of the South Koreans against U.S. imperialism and dictatorship and for the unification of their fatherland.

Meanwhile the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique are continuously perpetrating provocative acts along the Military Demarcation Line against the D.P.R.K.

The American imperialists, who have already sent over 50,000 South Korean puppet troops to take part in the war of aggression in South Vietnam, are making another attempt to throw 50,000 more troops into it, and are scheming to rig up a new military alliance in Asia by bringing Japanese militarism and Pak Jung Hi clique into a military league.

Such U.S. imperialist policy of war and aggression lays a big obstacle in the way of unification of Korea. It is not only a menace to peace in Korea but also another threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which represents the unanimous opinion of the working class and people of Korea, has been keeping up a resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war, and has consistently made all sincere efforts for the unification.

The Korean question is neither a product of the cold war between two camps nor an outcome from any ideological antagonism but purely a question resulted from the occupation of South Korea by the aggressor troops of U.S. imperialism. So it is, obviously, a question related to the struggle of the Korean people for liberating the half of their country which is under the U.S. imperialist occupation and a question that has arisen from the struggle between two forces: the Korean people on the one hand and the U.S. imperialists and a handful of reactionaries in South Korea on the other. Besides, the unification issue belongs to the internal affairs of the Korean people.

Therefore, the Government of the D.P.R.K. has invariably maintained that the unification of Korea should be realized by the Korean people themselves in a democratic way and by peaceful means, tolerating no outside interference.

Proceeding from this position, the Government of the D.P.R.K. repeatedly proposed to the South Korean puppet authorities to set up a unified all-Korea Government consisting of the representatives of people of all strata elected through a free north-south general elections on a democratic basis, after driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressive army and other foreign troops from South Korea. This is the fairest and the most reasonable plan acceptable to all. The Korean working class and people support fully this plan, and are doing, as ever, all they can to translate it into reality.

But the American imperialists and the South Korean puppet authorities turned a deaf ear to this plan.

They have doggedly rejected this plan, contending that South Korea may turn "red" if Korea is unified through free north-south general elections free from outside forces.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. proposed, as an interim measure pending complete unification, to establish a confederation of North and South Korea, if the South Korean puppet authorities were not in a position to accept immediately the north-south general elections.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. proposed economic and cultural interchange and mutual visits between North and South Korea, leaving political question aside for the time being, if the South Korean puppet authorities could not accept even the idea of Confederation. It proposed, in case even this was not acceptable, to allow at least the exchange of letters between the parents, wives and children, relatives and friends who live separated in the north and south, unable to hear from each other.

Furthermore, out of the compatriotic desire to al-

leviate even a little the difficulties of the South Korean people, it proposed on a number of occasions to offer relief materials.

To ease the tension created artificially between the north and south, the Government of the D.P.R.K. proposed to drive out the U.S. imperialist troops from South Korea, to conclude an agreement not to use force against each other, and to reduce armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 men or less respectively.

As is seen, all the proposals set forth by the Government of the D.P.R.K. are patriotic ones which manifest our serious concern about the destinies of the country and the nation and reflect the unanimous aspiration of the entire Korean working class and people. The proposals are the fairest and the most reasonable formulae which are acceptable to anyone who sincerely wants to see the country unified. But the South Korean puppet authorities at the instigation of U.S. imperialism have refused all these proposals.

The South Korean puppet authorities' refusal of the peaceful unification of Korea, of the economic and cultural interchange between North and South Korea, and even of mutual visits and postal exchanges lay themselves bare as a gang of traitors to the country who utterly betray the interests of the nation and act solely on orders and instructions of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

These acts also clearly prove that the American imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's contention that the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops are stationed in South Korea to meet the so-called "communist threat from the north" is a sheer lie.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet authorities, opposing the free north-south general elections, advocate only the "U.N.-supervised elections."

The so-called "U.N.-supervised elections" can be no more than an illegal, fraudulent farce designed to cover up under the U.N. flag the suppression of the people's freedom of expression, to frame up arbitrarily the election returns at the point of the bayonets of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops.

The deceptive nature of the so-called "U.N.-supervised elections" was further exposed to the whole world through a number of the South Korean elections held on many occasions including "presidential" and "national assembly elections" held respectively in South Korea on May 3 and June 8.

It is not fortuitous that the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime which was rigged up through "U.N.-supervised elections" as a "representative power" was toppled by the April People's Uprising in 1960 and that the South Korean people have recently waged mass struggle demanding the nullification of the "May 3 and June 8 elections."

While the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are advocating the "U.N.-supervised elections" they go the length of declaring that they cannot even discuss the unification issue until the latter part of the seventies when their position of strength will allow them to stand up against North Korea.

In a word, this reveals that the American imperialists and the South Korean puppet authorities cannot accept the unification of Korea through free north-south general elections free from outside forces; that they can accept only the "U.N.-supervised elections," which will make it possible to suppress the people's freedom of expression as well as to rig up election returns at the point of the bayonet of the aggressive troops of U.S. imperialism. This is what the "U.N.-supervised elections" mean.

The scheme is aimed at the hampering of the independent, peaceful unification of Korea and at the perpetuating of the partition of Korea as well.

It is under the U.N. signboard that the American imperialist aggressors are trying to legalize all these illegal acts.

Every year they bring the "Korean question" back to the U.N. like an "annual ritual", and they adopt there unlawful, stereotyped "resolutions," trying to legalize their occupation of Korea under its mask.

This year too, the American imperialists laid the "Korean question" before the 22nd session of the U.N. general assembly.

All the "resolutions" on Korea adopted every year at U.N. through the U.S. imperialists' manipulation, are "resolutions" that flagrantly trample down the U.N. Charter itself.

There is no reason whatsoever for the U.N. to discuss the question of Korea. It is by no means a question to be discussed at the U.N., for it is a question of restoring unity to a temporarily divided country, being domestic affairs of the Korean people.

Moreover, the United Nations has even lost moral authority to involve itself in the Korean question as it was reduced to a belligerent by the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression against Korea.

The unlawfulness of the discussion on the "Korean question" at the U.N. can clearly be seen in the fact that the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the person directly concerned, was refused to take part in the discussion.

It is self-evident that so far as the "Korean question" is on the U.N. agenda the representative of the D.P.R.K. has the right to take part in the discussion. But, in spite of the insistence on the part of many fair-minded countries, the participation of the representative of the D.P.R.K. was refused due to the obstructive act of the U.S. imperialists.

Historical facts show that there is nothing to be gained from the U.N. discussion on the "Korean question". Instead, it will do more harm to the settlement of the question of Korea and will only impair the authority of the U.N.

The United Nations should no longer be a plaything of the U.S. imperialists. The Korean working class and people resolutely condemn the American imperialists for their abuse of the U.N. as a tool of aggression against Korea.

It is imperative, therefore, to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from South Korea in order to remove the danger of another war in Korea and to realize the unification of Korea by the Korean people themselves.

Along with this, the United Nations must keep its hands off from the "Korean question," must revoke at once all the illegal "resolutions" forced upon by the U.S. imperialists and drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea who are occupying it in the name of the "U.N. Forces." and take a measure to dissolve at once the "UNCURK," a tool of the U.S. imperialists' aggression.

The Korean working class and people will certainly chase the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops out of South Korea and achieve the unification of the fatherland.

FIGHTING IS THE ONLY WAY OUT

Today the struggle of the South Korean workers for better life and democratic rights is making continuous progress despite an ever-increasing fascist repression conducted by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

According to the press reports, over 6,000 workers engaged in the fibre industry kept up a strike for wage hike from July 14 and carried out part of their demands with a staunch struggle.

Earlier, on July 6 railwaymen across the land set out for a labour dispute in demand of the improvement of living conditions and the reduction of working hours. The workers employed at the "South Korea-Japan Silk Textile Co." in Jinju, South Kyongsang Province, girl conductors of the "Keumho Transportation Co." in Seoul and of the "Namyang Transportation Co." and labourers at the Seoul Women's College also put up an undaunted fight for wage increase, for the freedom of union activities and the payment of their wages in arrears. Besides, Korean workers employed by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army units in Paju, Kwangju and Eujongbu carried on a vigorous struggle.

The struggle of workers which broke out in succession of late for the betterment of their life and the democratic rights, together with the mass struggle of the youth and students and public at large, reflects the crisis of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea. At the same time it is an expression of the powerful resistance put up by the South Korean people who no longer want to live under humiliating conditions.

Today the workers of South Korea are subjected to two-fold or three-fold exploitation and oppression at the merciless hand of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and indigenous comprador capitalists. They are going hungry and are sunk into the mire of hard labour for "starvation wages," less than one-third or one-fourth of the minimum living cost, more often than not kept in arrears at that.

The worst of it is that the commodity prices have soared on the wings of the wind and various taxes and charges have been raised high by the puppet government which is pressed hard for military expenditure. This threatens further the living conditions of workers.

The price of consumer goods went up by 30 per cent on an average and various charges climbed up by 30-60 per cent in the period between January and May this year. Tax levies swelled by nearly 60 per cent in the current year compared with the previous year.

On the contrary, the nominal wages of workers are pegged down, thus the gap between wages and commodity prices further widening. Towards the end of 1966 the real wages of workers reduced to 68.4 per cent compared with 1960.

Under the so-called "labour standard law," "trade union law," "law on the mediation of labour disputes" and other evil laws the South Korean workers have lost even their elementary rights to existence, not to speak of the political rights.

They are forced to put up with social mistreatment and insult, facing the threat of fines, lay-off and constant watch. They are suffering from hunger, hard labour and denial to political rights to an extreme. It is natural that they fight to overcome such straits.

Since the beginning of this year workers have carried on their struggle with some distinctive features.

Firstly, the domains of their struggle widened with its rapidly increased number of participants. Merely in the period spanning from January to March this year, the cases of their struggle numbered 66, or 1.6 times over the corresponding period of 1965.

The number of the workers taking part in the struggle and of the branches of industry involved is on a constant increase.

The strikes and labour disputes spread to the establishments of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army, automobile transport services, mining and

engineering industries and other major industries such as chemical, fibre, civil engineering, shipping, harbour, railway, loading and unloading.

In February last employer of the Chungju iron mine tried to undermine the struggle of miners with mass lay-off and lock-out. But, the miners defied them and persisted in their struggle for 2 months until their demand for wage increase was met. Similar struggle was waged by hundreds of miners at the Pungjon colliery. In the early part of April over 2,000 workers of the Samho Textile Mill in Taegu called a hunger strike for 4 days and other workers in 36 districts of North Kyongsang Province entered strikes in sympathy with them. This proves that they have gone over to a collective action, displaying their united might.

Recently the struggle of the South Korean workers has taken more active forms. Economic struggle is linked up with political one, assuming increasingly anti-U.S., anti-"government" character.

The active forms of struggles such as strikes, demonstrations and sit-in strikes have been unfolded on a large scale. Of the struggles waged for wage-hike from January to May its proportion upped to 41 per cent as compared with 34 per cent in the same period last year.

Eespecially, the struggles of workers employed at the enterprises under the direct control of the puppet government and of those hired at the establishments of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops have taken more active forms with enhanced political character.

They are not only standing against the U.S. imperialist monopolies which make their way into South Korea but also fighting against the national humiliation and discrimination practised by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, against discharge, for wage increase and freedom to form trade union organizations, for better life and other democratic rights. They present their demands to the puppet government authorities, being supported by strikes and other powerful means of struggle.

Workers at the fertilizer factory No. 3 continued their strike for 11 days, detaining in his car for 4 hours Wagner, the manager of an American firm which was in charge of the construction of the factory. They carried through their demands braving the repression of the puppet police and U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

In July dock workers in Pusan opposed the entry of a U.S. imperialist atomic merchant vessel, with a firm resolve that they would boycott the loading and unloading of the vessel.

The workers employed by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army organs in Paju district declared that they would fight to the last if the U.S. imperialist army side does not repeal the unwarranted retaliatory measures taken against them. True to their declaration they fought resolutely against the colonial oppression and persecution by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

Through their struggle the workers engaged in the U.S. imperialist aggressive army organs, in the ports and transport services are dealing a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists' policies for military base and the supply of war material.

Another feature found in the struggle of the South Korean workers lies in the fact that their demands are developing step by step with more profound content.

As mentioned above, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique raised sharply prices, public utility rates and taxes under the pretext that "they should be adapted to the realities." But, the wage-freeze continues as before. Under such conditions the workers of South Korea, holding that wages, too, should catch up with the taxes and prices, are carrying on the struggle for winnnig the minimum living cost.

For example, workers at the Heunghan Chemical Fibre Factory fought for over 250 per cent increase of their monthly average wages; workers at the Dongbang Foundry for 60 per cent; dockers, railwaymen and stevedores for 100 per cent.

Today the workers in South Korea are getting more class consciousness and their movement more active. This is a big blow directed to the U.S. imperialists as well as to their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Consequently, they are clinging to fascist repression to block the struggle of workers while using conciliatory and deceptive measures.

No matter what suppression and trickery the U.S. imperialist aggressors may resort to, they will neither dampen the soaring fighting spirit of the South Korean workers nor check their active advance.

Stevedores at the Pusan port, South Korea, on a strike, demanding to pay them back wages at once

Terror and Fraud—Concomitants of "Elections" in South Korea

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique held on June 8 the "elections" to the puppet national assembly under the sway of terror and fraud.

They enforced an "emergency alert." On the "election" day in Seoul, where many electors voted against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in May 3 "presidential election," about 4,500 policemen were posted at polling stations.

In Mokpo, South Cholla Province, an average of 40 policemen guarded each poll.

Besides policemen in uniform, the polling stations swarmed with special agents and terrorists in the employ of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Press reports from South Korea indicate the presence of even puppet armymen at the polls for cowing the people and oppositionists.

The "elections" held under such circumstances were a reminder of the notorious March 15 "elections" sponsored by the Syngman Rhee puppet clique in 1960, right before their downfall.

The "elections" were preceded by widespread terrorist activities, violence and blackmailing. According to a dispatch of Dongyang Tongshin in Seoul, 25,000 "ghost" voters were discovered in Mokpo and on the "election" day the terrorists went round from house to house herding people out to the polls from the small hours and forced them to vote for the "candidates of the Republican Party" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique before the appearance of the "election observers" of the opposition party.

Another report says that in Bosong county of the said province the hooligans in collaboration with the local police chased the opposition "election observers" out of the polling stations and conducted the voting completely in the open. They checked each elector to make sure that he or she voted for the "Republican Party candidate." Anyone who went against their grain was knocked down on the spot, the report says.

Among the "ghost" voters caught in one of the constituencies in Seoul, there was one representing a person who died ten years ago. In the East ward, Pusan, 17,000 bogus votes were spotted.

To rig up their "victory" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have resorted to their trite tactics such as ballot stuffing, voting by proxy and "ghost" voting.

They were prudent enough not to issue the ballot sheets to those who were likely to vote for the opposition candidates.

Pusan Ilbo reported that in Seoul alone as many as 372,000 voters failed to get their ballot sheet.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique played all sorts of nasty tricks also in the course of ballot counting.

All this attests to the isolation of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique from the people as well as the sinister nature of the so-called "democracy" practised by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

"We'll Fight to the Last Man"

South Korean youths, students and people have risen up in the fight against the scheme of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to stay in power for a long time by dint of fascist terror and repression and fraudulent "elections."

Occasioned by the June 8 "National Assembly elections," this struglge started with the demonstrations in Mokpo and Pusan, southernmost ports of South Korea, against terror, imposture and swindling practised by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the "elections." Presently on the 12th and 13th of June the demonstrations spread to Seoul and other major cities in South Korea.

The demonstrations involved a large number of people: on the 13th their participants ran to 12,000, on the 14th to more than 40,000 and on the 15th to over 50,000.

Students from 60 odd universities, colleges and high schools and the inhabitants of all walks of life came out in this struggle in Seoul and other parts of South Korea.

The slogans they shouted were: "Down with treacherous election," "Let's pass severe punishment to the culprit of the June 8 election!" "We'll fight to the last man and to the last moment!" "We're opposed to repression!" "We're against interference in school affairs!" "Compensate the students for their blood shed in the April 19 uprising!" etc.

Under these slogans they used every conceivable means for their struggle and went on with it calling upon "one million students and other people to rouse themselves to action."

The valiant struggle of the demonstrators shows that the fight of the South Korean youths, students and people has become more active and resolute.

Frightened by the demonstrations the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique tried hard to quench the rising flames of struggle. They ordered that the schools be closed and proclaimed an "emergency alert law." In Seoul alone 7,000 policemen armed with tear gas bombs and clubs were mobilized to attack demonstrators. From the 15th on, over Seoul appeared several helicopters assigned to conduct reconnaissance flights for intimidation. In the meantime puppet armymen were also brought out to set up barricades in the street and more policemen were sent to schools to siege them and to take up position in every important section of the streets.

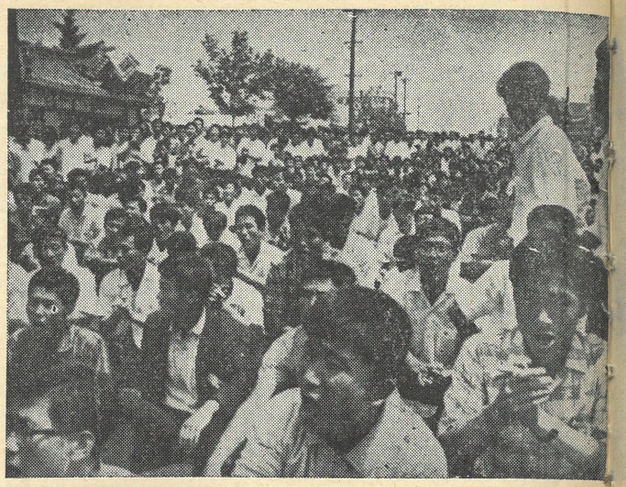
Along with this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique burnt documents related to the "election" to bury their crimes in oblivion. To appease the public and to lull its fighting spirit they took placatory measures with the "price stabilization scheme" as their main content.

However, with no amount of repression can they lure the people to give up their struggle and whatever trickery they may use they cannot succeed in breaking up the fighting spirit of the people.

On the contrary, the repression and trickery will only expose further the vicious and insidious nature of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique while evoking more resistance and hatred against them from among the people.

This is proved by the fact that more and more people are coming out in the struggle defying all the deceptions and suppressions practised by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. The demonstrators pelted the policemen with stones knocking down many of them, who fired tear gas shells and brandished clubs.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, while faithfully



South Korean youth fighting against the fraudulent elections conducted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists

serving for the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and of turning South Korea into a military base, are reinforcing the network of suppression of the people. But, this does not mean that their positions are strong.

Each time when demonstrations break out in South Korea they proclaim, as a rule, "martial law," "state of emergency" and "vigilance law" and drive the armed police to the suppression of defenceless demonstrators. This fact alone bespeaks that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique find it hard to maintain their reactionary rule without resorting to bayonets, and that the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism is shaken in South Korea.

Students of high schools in Seoul came out in a resistance. Photo shows students clashing with the puppet police

Ceaseless Provocations

Of late the U.S. imperialist aggressors are conducting continually military provocations along the Military Demaracation Line, turning the already tense situation in Korea more acute than ever.

The enemy side has brought into the Demilitarized Zone various heavy arms including automatic guns and heavy machine-guns. With these weapons, the enemy fired over 6,700 shots into the Demilitarized Zone and our side on 21 occasions between last July 12 and 27. The enemy side provoked the hostile acts, firing 52 shells to our side with 81 mm mortars on July 18, 19 and 27.

On July 16, hundreds of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops intruded into the Demilitarized Zone and went so far as to openly stage a large-scale armed attack against our side. The provocateurs' criminal plots, however, were foiled each time by the strong self-defence measures taken by our side.

Today the U.S. imperialists are violating the Armistice Agreement in Korea with no more disguise. Instead of drawing a due lesson from their ignominious defeat in the past Korean war, they have consistently broken the Armistice Agreement, intensifying their war preparations. Before the ink of the signature to the agreement dried up the U.S. imperialist aggressors concluded on August 8, 1953 with the South Korean puppets the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty." Then, the former expanded the latter's army from 16 divisions at the time of the truce to 31 divisions. Moreover the U.S. imperialists expelled forcibly from South Korea the inspection team of neutral nations and stepped up the reinforcement of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in South Korea, openly violating the Armistice Agreement.

The policy of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists has turned South Korea into a military base.

From the very day when the truce was realized on July 27, 1953, up to the end of July 1967, the U.S. imperialists have brought on more than 4,000 occasions into the Demilitarized Zone weapons banned by the agreement. During the same time, they opened fire against our side on over 420 occasions and the number of bullets and shells fired into our positions totalled over 60,000.

On the other hand, over 2,200 enemy naval vessels of all types intruded into our coastal waters on more than 800 occasions and over 1,490 military aircraft of various types into our air space on more than 720 occasions.

The U.S. imperialist have also made their military men and armed spies infiltrate into our side and commit such hostile acts as surprise attacks, homicide, arson, kidnapping and so on. They have made raids on our fishing boats, killing or kidnapping our seamen engaged peacefully in fishing work. In this way, the U.S. imperialists have ceaselessly committed various provocative acts against the northern half of the Republic.

Up to June 1965 since the conclusion of the agreement, various hostile acts and violations of the Armistice Agreement committed by the U.S. imperialists against our side numbered over 31,000 cases. This is a limited number formally presented by our side to the Military Armistice Commission.

The enemy military provocations have reached its height, particularly, after Johnson, ringleader of war, visited South Korea in October last year and cooked up with Pak Jung Hi puppet clique a plot to provoke another war.

From the truce to last October, the enemy side fired 8,550 shots against our side on 229 occasions. In contrast to this, over 28,900 shots on 145 occasions were fired by the U.S. imperialist side between last October and the middle of June this year.

Only in April this year, the number of shots fired against our side by the enemy totalled over 13,800. This number far surpassed those shots fired against our side by the enemy during the past 13 years. Also the enemy fired over 360 shells at our side and into the Demilitarized Zone, up to the middle of June this year since October last year. The number of shells fired in this period reached over 25 times compared with those fired during the past 13 years.

In early January this year the Guard Boat No. 56 of the U.S. imperialists intruded into the coastal waters of our side and committed hostile acts against our side. But the boat was sunk following a self-defence measure taken by our side. Far from learning a due lesson from this incident, the enemy side has continually committed provocative acts against our side two or three times a day. At last in April this year, the enemy side committed a criminal act, killing 5 men of our civil police who were on routine patrol duty.

This clearly shows into what a grave stage the war provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have entered. All these facts prove that the Armistice Agreement is being underminded with violence and that the truce itself is exposed to danger by the U.S. imperialists in Korea. And they also show that

the root-cause barring the Korea's unification lies in the policy of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists.

The prevailing situation bears close resemblance to that when the U.S. imperialists provoked the Korean war 17 years ago.

The American imperialists laid bare by themselves their wild schemes to maintain their flagging colonial rule in South Korea by suppressing the liberation struggle waged by the South Korean people, and to invade the northern half of the Republic and finally the whole Asian continent.

Their ambition, however, is nothing but an illusion.

Today our working class and people are ready with all preparations to crush the enemy manoeuvres, watching every movement of the enemy with vigilance.

We do not want war, but never fear it. If the enemy dares put a finger on us, our people will give it a thousand-fold retaliatory blow and will wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors to the last man from this land.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop their reckless acts and withdraw from South Korea at once, taking with them all their lethal weapons.

The U.S. Imperialists' Policy of Turning South Korea into Their Military Base for Aggression

In the past 22 years following their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, running wild to realize their aggressive ambition for world conquest, have turned South Korea into a base for military aggression and military appendage of U.S. imperialism and, on this basis, pursued a sinister aim to invade the whole of Korea and Asia.

As a result, South Korea is exploited more openly for the implementation of the U.S. imperialist policy of war.

This is proved first by the fact that South Korea is being used by the U.S. imperialists as an outpost for their Asian aggression.

Geographically South Korea is convenient for the U.S. imperialists to mobilize their ground and naval forces deployed in the Far East for aggression and for the joint operations of the armed forces of Japanese militarism and the South Korean puppet troops. At the same time it is considered as a "bridge-head" for the aggression against the socialist countries in Asia.

Speaking of the man-power resources, South Korea comes only next to Japan among the colonies and subordinate nations of U.S. imperialism in the Far East. So she holds an important place in this respect, too. According to the expression of the U.S. imperialists Korea is the first class strategic area.

For this reason, the U.S. imperialists have stationed in South Korea roughly half of the ground forces of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army in the Pacific and are keeping 600,000-strong puppet troops there. Besides, 40 per cent of the total amount of the so-called "aid" of U.S. imperialism to Asia goes to South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have turned major ports of South Korea into naval bases and requisitioned over 100,000 hectares of farm land for military purposes and built a number of military airfields as well as strongholds and military roads all over South Korea including the areas adjacent to the military demarcation line.

Of late, the U.S. imperialists are trying harder to develop South Korea into a multi-purpose forward base in line with the aggressive "war escalation" strategy.

First of all, they swelled 2 times the military expenditure in the budget of the South Korean puppet government since the"military coup," increasing further the numerical strength of the puppet army.

And the armament "modernization" aimed at "increasing the mobility" of the puppet ground, naval and air forces is being stepped up. Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists, fanning up the war atmosphere, are putting everything on war footing affecting political, economic and cultural domains.

At the dictate of U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have organized the "Civilian Defence Corps" in a big way in anticipation of wartime mobilization. The "C.D.C." is so organized as to mobilize the human and material resources in emergency.

As to the military training, let alone the South Korean puppet army itself, joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the South Korean puppet troops are being conducted in intensity, even involving the "self-defence forces" of the Japanese militarists.

These frequent military exercises are being conducted under the imaginary warfare against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the socialist countries in Asia.

The militarization of the South Korean economy also deserves attention. It is being stepped up under the name of "modernization."

Investment is increased for developing cement, power, oil refining and coal industries and other industrial branches of military importance.

Communications—highways, ports and railway lines of major importance in military operations are also being expanded. Besides, a number of military airfields and bases have been built all over South Korea.

Things are little different in the domain of agriculture. Every year the U.S. imperialists are commandeering millions of *suk* of rice for military supply, and the percentage of industrial crops for military procurement is on the up-grade.

During the "first 5-year plan," the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique earmarked half of the total investment for the industries of military significance. Between 1962 and 1966 350 million dollars of foreign monopoly capital and 39,400 million won of internal revenue were spent as military investment.

Noteworthy is the plot of the U.S. imperialists to frame up a new aggressive military alliance in Asia. The U.S. imperialists are feverishly trying to link up the puppets of South Korea with Japanese and other Asian reactionaries in an attempt to exploit South Korea more effectively for their Asian aggression.

As a matter of fact, the U.S. imperialists, Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets are linked with each other in a tripartite military alliance by bilateral military agreements.

After the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan treaty," the political, economic and military tie-up between the South Korean puppets and Japanese militarists has been strengthened and the infiltration of Japanese imperialism into South Korea has become more active.

The aggressive forces of Japanese militarism have taken the responsibility for the repair of weapons needed by and supply of some weapons to the South Korean puppet army. Besides, such aggressive moves as South Korea-Japan joint military exercise, "the swapping of Korean war experience" and the inspection of military demarcation line in Korea by the Sato militarist clique of Japan are reported more frequently than ever before.

At the same time, they are frenziedly whipping up the puppets clinging to the tottering Seato and other satellites in Asia so as to form a "Northeast Asia military alliance."

With such background the U.S. imperialists dragged their puppet Pak Jung Hi out on a trip to Asian countries, and called the "Asian and Pacific regional ministerial meeting" in Seoul and the "conference of seven nations participating in the Vietnam war" in Manila last year.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists are openly using South Korea for their aggressive end. On their orders the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have sent 50,000 troops to the battlefields of South Vietnam, going far ahead of other puppets.

Thus the U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea into a supply base of cannon-fodder and war material for the Vietnam war.

Meanwhile, the military fascist regime has been further reinforced in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are further intensifying military fascist dictatorship in South Korea to subjugate the South Korean people to their colonial domination and war policy.

The chief aim the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings seek in their fascist policy is to wipe out all social and political elements that hinder the execution of their colonial rule and war policy. So, they have manufactured various evil fascist laws. On the other hand they have set up the "Central Intelligence Agency" which has over 15,000 staff members and 370,000 political agents. Besides, there are 40,000-strong police, 320,000 police agents and 20,000 agents of the army counter-intelligence corps.

These fascist machinery and a number of evil laws serve to trample down the elementary democratic freedom and rights of the South Korean people, to clamp down on the patriotic, democratic forces, to put down their anti-U.S., national salvation struggle and implement the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and aggression.

The U.S. imperialists are running wild to disseminate reactionary ideas and religious creeds and to impose decadent mode of life upon the South Korean people with the aim to prepare the ideological foundation for their policy of colonial enslavement and war in South Korea.

However, with no aggressive military base policy can U.S. imperialism and its stooges realize their aggressive ambition, and no matter what fascist suppression and deceptive tricks they may resort to, they can in no way thwart the mounting revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people.

THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS LOSING, THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE WINNING

Recently we had an opportunity to meet a soldier of the South Korean puppet army called Bak Song Ryol who had come over to the D.P.R.K. after serving in the Vietnam war as a bullet-shield of the U.S. imperialists. Until he reached the northern half of the Republic he had trodden the same thorny path taken by An Hak Su, another soldier of the South Korean puppet army who had come over here a few months earlier.

A youth born in South Korea, Bak Song Ryol was fated to wander about in the labour market of South Korea flooded by hordes of unemployed. But his right to freedom of roaming in the streets filled with hungry people had to be given up, for he was forcibly drafted into the puppet army by the Pak Jung Hi gang who executed faithfully the U.S. imperialist policy of war. Finally he was dragged into a jungle in South Vietnam.

However, he refused to be pushed around like a docile animal. With courage he got rid of the shameful military service in search of a new life. Today, at last, he is getting here a due welcome and is passing happy days in Pyongyang, foreseeing a promising future ahead of him. Below we publish some excerpts concerning his life in South Vietnam from "I'll Offer My Life to the Fight for the Fatherland." The story is carried below.

* *

Time has flowed as if in a dream. During this time I felt to the bone how magnanimous and benevolent was the fatherland. Every man I met praised me for my coming over here. Everywhere I went I was warmly welcomed. I am writing down these notes amidst warm affection, tracing back my past life.

Compelled by the sheer reality, I came to have such a feeling that time itself seemed slowing down as if ten days were passing like one day. Meanwhile I began to understand for whom and what kind of a war the Vietnam war was. The "political officers" (officers in charge of intelligence) and the army ministers blabbed that the Vietnam war was waged to "safeguard freedom," but what I saw and experienced personally proved it was not so.

To define it in a few words, the Vietnam war is an aggressive, bloody war of genocide waged by the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to swallow up another country.

What have the U.S. imperialist aggressors done in Vietnam? They are reciting like an oath "kill all, destroy all, burn all," and show examples in deeds wherever they go. They kill at random innocent people and scatter noxious chemicals everywhere.

It is not they alone who are committing such a savagery, but they force the South Korean puppet troops to do the same criminal acts. If one has the slightest qualm, how can one refrain oneself from being indignant at such horrible bloody crimes? As a matter of fact, the "ROK" troops went there not to help the South Vietnamese, but to assist the Americain imperialists as bullet-shields in their acts of murdering innocent people. They are there not for a war defending the "freedom" of the Vietnamese people, but as mercenaries employed in an aggressive war to plunder everything there.

It is not fortuitous that the South Korean puppet army officers and men are being cursed and treated coldly by the South Vietnamese people. Evidently, the blows they are receiving from this people are quite justifiable.

At present some 500,000 troops have been thrown into Vietnam. The 1st Infantry Division and the 1st Air Mobile Division of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army known to be the best-equipped in the world are now engaged in this war. But the situation of war tipped since long to the disadvantage of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army.

At the time when the "Tiger Unit" of the South Korean puppet army to which I belonged arrived, the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops fussed about their "dry-season offensive", conducting five big operations. In this campaign no one else but the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops were the losers. All such operations as "Black Horse" and "Double Eagle" fell to pieces.

Even during the "second dry-season offensive" they waged "punitive operations" on a large scale supported mainly by such plans as "search and destroy" and "pacification programme." But these operations, too, ended in bankruptcy with great losses in face of the powerful counterblows dealt by the Liberation Army and people in South Vietnam.

During the 7 months from last winter to this spring the U.S. imperialist aggressive army sustained more than 70,000 casualties and lost 1,800 planes and 3,985 military vehicles of various types were either destroyed or damaged in South Vietnam. No wonder Westmoreland, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops stationed in South Vietnam is crying for 200,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

Let alone the tactical problems, their "superiority in equipment" has lost its power in this arena of war. As for the planes, in Vietnam where it rains in profusion they are sitting on the ground more often than not as butterflies in rainy days. Even they fly, they are bound to encounter with powerful AA gun shots fired by the Liberation Army and fall burning down like leaves dropping to the ground. The planes shower innumerable bombs but they are useless except for scratching thickly wooded forests.

The airfields built with great efforts are fated to be smashed overnight. The Bien Hoa airfield located some 30 km away to the north-east of Saigon was attacked six times by the Liberation Army from October last to May 10 this year. In its sixth surprise attack the Liberation Army poured a strong gun-fire to the airfield, causing over 1,000 casualties to the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops stationed there and wrecked more than 150 planes. Thus the airfield was paralyzed for five days.

The transport of war supplies also causes a headache to the U.S. imperialists. The problem of transporting materials used by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from U.S.A., thousands miles away from the front, is by no means easily solved. The question does not end even though they arrive. There still remains the problem of sending them to the front. Now that the terrain is covered with rivers, lakes, marshes and that the major strategic highways are being controlled by the Liberation Army, land transportation has become impossible. As a result, the U.S. imperialists are clinging to transport by air which, too, does not guarantee any safety.

Still worse, a large number of troops are stricken by sun-stroke and tropical diseases. On top of these mishaps, the bamboo-studded traps and mines laid by the Liberation Army have tied the hands and feet of the U.S. imperialist aggressors there.

There was a marine unit of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army near the place where our troops were stationed. One day in the dead of night was heard noises made by an unfamiliar car. The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops rushed out with pants on them only and shot at random. A major on the spot who was at a loss came back to his senses after a while and heaved a sigh helplessly as if all his energy were sapped from him. He mumbled something inaudible. Apparently, the fright got on his nerves. Whenever I happened to see such a pitiful thing among the U.S. imperialists I thought to myself that even with 5,000,000 aggressor troops they could not win the war, let alone 500,000.

The experience I had in Vietnam compelled me to think that it was not right for me to join in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression. I got aware that I should not level my gun at the Vietnamese people who were fighting for the freedom and independence of their country. In the meantime I was constantly obsessed by the thought of the D.P.R.K. to which I used to look up since long. When I was in South Korea I heard quite often that the people in the northern half of the Republic had built a paradise on earth under the leadership of the respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and hero of our nation and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people. Whenever I heard of such a thing, I got a strong impulse to serve him, leading a life along the road indicated by him.

This unquenchable yearning of mine pulled me towards the north like a powerful magnetic force. It was natural that I was looking all the time for a chance to escape. At last, I succeeded in deserting my unit and went over to the side of the South Vietnam Liberation Army.

While in the South Korean puppet army service, I used to be bothered by the ceaseless "anti-communist" propaganda of the "political officers." According to them, if you go over to the communists or are captured by them, you can hardly hope to stay alive in their hands. On the contrary, I was received by the Liberation Army warmly and given utmost care. I was treated by them as a guest and soon we became as intimate as comrades-in-arms.

I was given the same care and affection wherever I went in the liberated area. I felt as if I were in a place found nowhere else in this world. I can't figure out how many times I wetted my pillow with tears, for I used to live and breathe foul air in a capitalist society where people are encouraged to fight each other.

In the liberated area the South Vietnam National

WORLD WORKING CLASS IS WITH US

On the occasion of the Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops from South Korea (June 25—July 27), trade unions internationals, trade union organizations of various countries and their activists expressed solidarity with the Korean working class and people.

Among those organizations which did so were the Secretariat of the WFTU, the Secretariats of T.U.I. of Miners, T.U.I. of Food, Tabacco, Beverage, Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant Workers, T.U.I. of Public and Allied Employees, T.U.I. of Workers in Commerce, All-African Trade Union Federation, International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, All-Union Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions, General Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam, South Vietnam Liberation Trade Union, Central Union of Workers of Cuba, Central Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions, Headquarters of the Free German Trade Unions, Central Council of the Polish Trade Unions, Central Council of the Mongolian Trade Unions, Central Council of the Rumanian Trade Unions, Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of Czechoslovakia, Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), All-Japan Trade Union of the Workers in the Ministry of Construction, Algerian General Union of Workers, National Federation of Working People of Guinea, Syrian Federation of Trade Unions, Teachers' Trade Union of Syria, Federation of Labour of the United Arab Republic, French Confederation of Labour and so on. Besides, many trade union activists of foreign countries expressed solidarity with us.

The solidarity was manifested in diverse forms: convocation of mass rally, declarations and statements, letters, telegrams sent to the Korean working people, the GFTUK and organizations affiliated with it, publication of pamphlets and exhibitions on Korea.

They denounced strongly the U.S. imperialists for their occupation of South Korea and the provocations they perpetrated of late along the Military Demarcation Line and supported wholeheartedly the just struggle of the Korean working class and people for the unification of their fatherland. They also condemned the Japanese reactionary government for its attempt to abrogate unilaterally the repatriation agreement implemented for the Koreans in Japan and for carrying on a policy hostile towards the D.P.R.K. in collusion with the South Korean puppets.

The Korean working class and its trade union organizations are expressing their gratitude to the working people all over the world, trade union internationals, trade union organizations of different countries and their trade union activists for their solidarity with the Korean people, and are convinced that the united actions of working classes will be strengthened and developed further still in the joint struggle against imperialism led by the U.S. imperialists.

Front for Liberation is doing a great deal to stabilize and promote the life of the people. Coupled with the efforts to increase agricultural production, great energies were poured on the development of the handicraft and regional industry. I saw there sugar refinery, flour mill, paper factory, textile mill, etc. There are many munition factories too where various kinds of weapons are manufactured: hand-grenades, land-mines, cannons, shells, mortars, howitzers, anti-tank guns and so on.

When I was in South Korea I used to hear that the Liberation Army was a worthless army fighting with bows or bamboo spears. Actually, the weapons used by them are excellent. As for their rifles, they are up-to-date ones, far better than those used by the South Korean puppet troops, and they have powerful mortars, too. It was not only the army that is so well equipped, but also the people themselves are armed with such weapons and defend their villages successfully.

Once I witnessed a scene of air-raid when the air pirates of U.S. imperialism came in formation and bombed. At the time, I was astonished to see all the people in the field, even teenage girls too, raise their guns and shoot at the oncoming planes. I could hardly restrain my admiration when I saw them shooting down the planes.

The Liberation Army as well as the people are full of fighting spirit and are well-prepared for smashing the enemy wherever they encounter it. The people who rose up to fight for justice and for the sake of their motherland are powerful indeed. I realized such a people and such an army were invincible in face of any kind of enemy, let alone the Yankee imperialist aggressors. They are minding neither money nor awards. The greatest honour for them is their fight for the defence of their villages, for their motherland. Who can conquer such a people?

It is quite certain the Yankee imperialist aggressors will end in failure and the Vietnamese people will come out victorious. I am convinced of this through my experience in the Vietnam war.

Flame of Resistance Spreading

With the backing of U.S. imperialism the Pak Jung Hi clique rigged up fraudulent elections unprecedented in history. Mass demonstrations of youth and students denouncing the "elections" are spreading like a wild fire. Photos: South Korean people struggling against the June 8 "elections"

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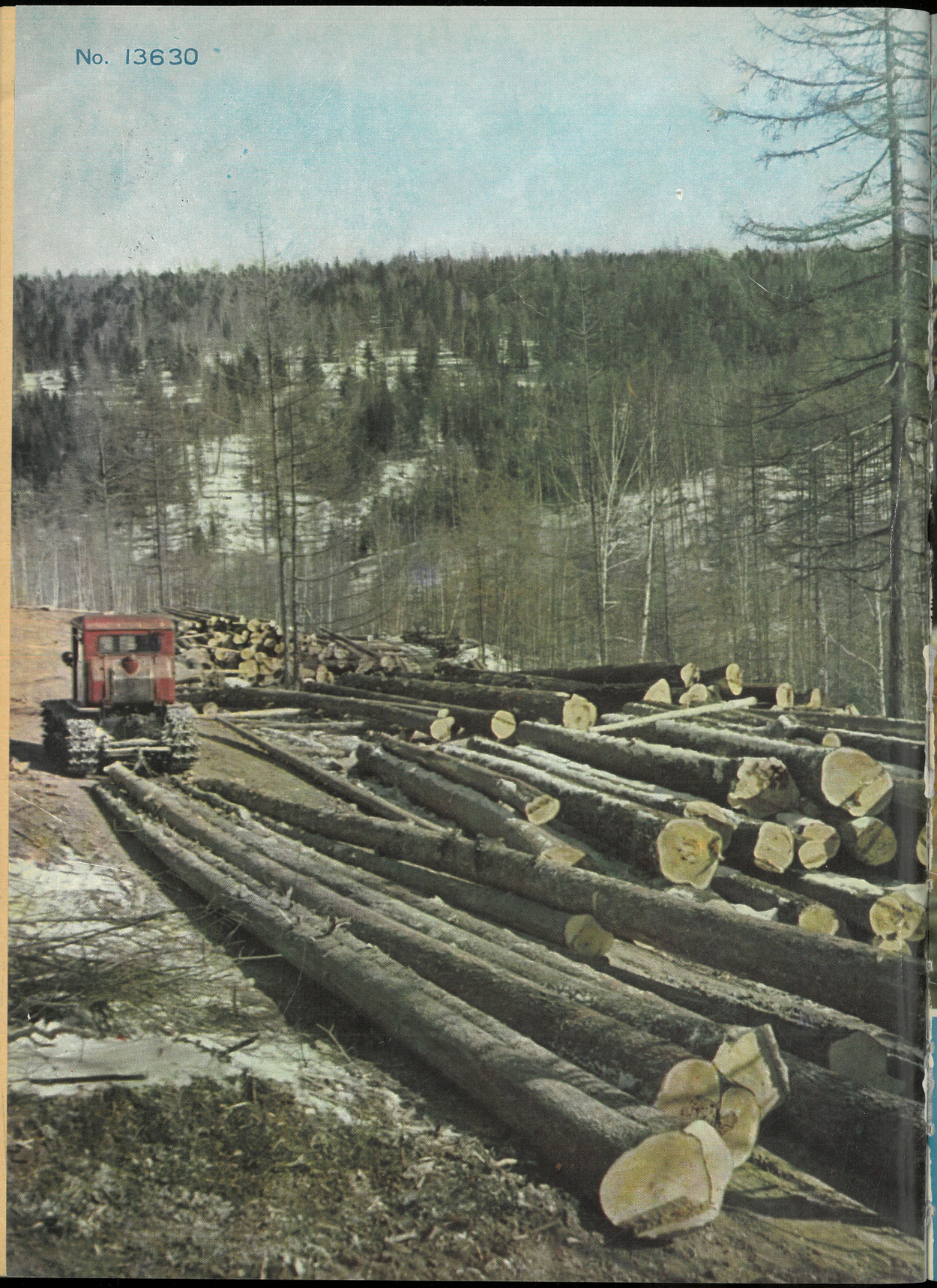

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The Korean TRADE UNIONS